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THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT AT THE JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

1607-1907.

THE

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

AT THE

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

APRIL 26—DECEMBER 1, 1907.

A HISTORY OF THE EXHIBIT, TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF THE RELICS, PORTRAITS AND MANUSCRIPTS EXHIBITED.

PREPARED BY

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CUSTODIAN.

PUBLISHED BY THE

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THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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"We sometimes meet with persons who want to get away from their past; they care nothing for it, and will actually tell you 'The past is dead and gone; I care nothing about it.' And yet our life and breath and strength and language are a part of the past. We may ignore it, but we cannot separate ourselves from it; we may sneer at it, but we are still a part of it; we are, after all, what the past has made us, and into our lives has come the common life of our forefathers. We must, therefore, if faithful to our past, conserve their experience and ours; for we must know how we became what we are in order to become better than we are. At the same time, we might with perfect charity say to those who ignore or sneer at the past that, when the wisdom of this world selects for its leaders, in church or state, in army or navy, those who have least experience; that when this world gives its steamships to captains who throw overboard all the maps and charts of the past; gives its banks and insurance companies to men who are exploiting brand-new systems of finance; gives its colleges and schools to professors who sneer at history and will have nothing to do with the philosophy, the literature, the logic, the art or the mathematics of the past; that when men *thus* conduct the world's business, *then*, and *not* till *then*, can the past be neglected by any true man or woman."—*Dr. Isaac Brittingham, in a sermon delivered before the Daughters of the Revolution at St. Luke's Church, Wheeling, West Virginia, May, 1907.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In compiling this brief account and complete catalogue of our Historical Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition we cannot forget the names of those who gave so freely their time, sympathy and unfailing assistance—without which our plans would have been merely air castles. First of all we extend heartiest thanks to the North Carolina Commissioners—particularly to Colonel J. E. Pogue, the Commissioner-General, and Messrs. G. S. Powell and G. W. Hinshaw—from whom came the financial support; to the State Historical Commission for supplementing this appropriation; to the Wachovia Historical Society for the loan of its priceless relics, thereby starting the loan exhibits; to Governor Glenn, the Council of State and Justices of the Supreme Court for the portraits from the Executive Mansion, the State Library and the Supreme Court Library; to Colonel Fred A. Olds, for treasures from the Hall of History and for supervising the packing and shipping of the State property and various other essential details; to the late Mr. T. K. Bruner, whose advice on all points was sought and cheerfully given, and proved invaluable; to the Chairmen who collected from every section of the State our exhibit; to the patriotic men and women of North Carolina who risked so much in the cause, and for whose confidence and public spirit we offer expressions of genuine appreciation and lasting obligation. If there is one name whose generous patriotism merits special mention it is that of Colonel Bennehan Cameron—but we are grateful to all, and the list is very long, proving the warm interest of our people: The Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Mrs. and Miss Drane, Mrs. W. D. Pruden, Mrs. James Warren, Mrs. Patrick Matthew, Miss Moore, Miss M. F. Skinner, Dr. Richard Dillard, Messrs. John, Julian and Hal Wood, Edenton; Miss Albertson, Mesdames S. S. Nixon, E. C. Chaytor and J. P. Overman, Elizabeth City; Misses Harvey and Norcom, Hertford; Mr. Cadwallader Iredell, Mrs. R. L. Payne, Norfolk; Mrs. G. P. Collins, Hillsboro; Mrs. P. C. Graham, Durham; Mesdames E. E. Moffitt, Helen DeB. Wills, Peter E. Hines and Walter Clark, Dr. P. E. Hines, Misses Katharine Badger, Elizabeth P. Jones, Mary Laurens Hinton, Messrs. Jacques Busbee and Marshall De Lancey Haywood, Raleigh; Mesdames T. M. Washington, Ernest Deans, F. A.

NORTH CAROLINA'S HISTORICAL EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The keynote of American life is progress—an excellent and most powerful characteristic; yet harm and ultimate ruin will surely follow in its trail unless safeguarded by conservatism. No study so engenders and promotes the cultivation of this check to vandalism as does History. At last the dominant trait of the Anglo-Saxon race is asserting itself and we are becoming more like our relatives oversea, who guard sacredly whatever bears on their glorious past. The various original thirteen States differ widely in the possession of a genuine historic appreciation. Massachusetts awoke long ago, and now has no equal for vigilance in protecting her treasures. Virginia, due largely to circumstances, slumbered many years longer, but now rivals her sister New England State. Others are lethargic, but heard the bugle call to duty sounded at Jamestown Exposition. North Carolina, like Rip Van Winkle of old, has been aroused from an apparently comatose state in the mountains of silence, and has sought the intellectual activity of the new life beyond. Uncertain how to proceed, by degrees she became at last accustomed to the demands of the times, and is making rapid advancement. Signs of the historical awakening are visible on all sides: the publication of the Colonial and State Records, the formation of patriotic societies of her sons and daughters, the organization of a Literary and Historical Association, the Hall of History, the creation of a State Historical Commission, the establishment of North Carolina Day in the public schools, and the awarding of medals for historical work—all reveal the need of the hour and the trend of public thought.

Nothing has shown so forcibly this historical awakening in the Old North State as the exhibit she placed in the History Building at Jamestown. This was made with the people's money, by the people and for the people. It is, indeed, gratifying to know she was creditably represented at this most interesting Exposition of the century, where history was given a place never before accorded in the annals of America. As fashion and history repeat themselves, so again the daughters of Carolina have taken the lead and have done their duty in placing her where she justly belongs—in the front rank. Too much praise cannot be given Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who first planned and arranged this exhibit. The Jamestown Commission for North Carolina appropriated as much money as could be spared for this object, which was not a large sum. This was supplemented by a small amount from the State Historical Commission. Mrs. Patterson was assisted by Miss Rebecca Schenck, of Greensboro, and Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, of Raleigh, who gave months of arduous toil to this patriotic cause. North Carolina and South Carolina were the only States in which women had sole charge of the exhibits.

In order to work systematically, the State was equally divided by an imaginary line between Misses Schenck and Hinton. The former collected relics in the west, while the eastern half was assigned the latter. Chairmen were appointed in the chief towns and counties to gather articles of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, which greatly facilitated the task assumed, which would have been quite impossible without the generous aid of these patriotic Carolinians. To the following, who composed the list, is due a lasting debt of gratitude. Their patience seemed exhaustless, their patriotism most keenly alive:

Mrs. S. G. Ayr	Fayetteville.
Mrs. George Green	New Bern.
Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman	Washington.
Mrs. Marshall Williams	Faison.
Miss Adelaide Smith	Scotland Neck.
Mrs. C. M. Parks	Tarboro.
Miss Catherine Seyton Albertson	Elizabeth City.
Mrs. W. D. Pruden	Edenton.
Mrs. T. M. Washington	Wilson.
Mrs. W. O. Shannon	Henderson.
Misses Emma and Rachel Harvey	Hertford.
Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom	Hertford.
Miss Hinton	Raleigh.
Colonel Fred. A. Olds	Raleigh.
Colonel Bennehan Cameron	Raleigh.
Mrs. Phifer Erwin	Morganton.
Mrs. George C. Goodman	Mooresville.
Mrs. J. F. Roberts	Shelby.
Mrs. Banks Holt	Burlington.
Mrs. Josephine L. Branner	Waynesville.
Mrs. Beale	Arden.
Mrs. W. R. Reynolds	Winston-Salem.
Miss Rebecca Schenck	Greensboro.
Mrs. Henry D. Blake	Greensboro.
Mrs. John N. Staples	Greensboro.
Mrs. Lucy M. Moss	Greensboro.
Mrs. J. N. Fry	Greensboro.
Miss Buhman	Greensboro.
Mrs. Jenny C. Horney	Greensboro.

The exhibit was in charge of a custodian all the time. These ladies filled that position in the following order: Misses Schenck, Hinton, Vaughan and Minnie Albertson.

The space allotted North Carolina was 22 x 28 feet, between the sections filled by New Jersey and Georgia, which was rather small for the number of articles collected, and for lack of room some relics were necessarily rejected. Thirteen cases were purchased; an accident ren-

dered one useless, due probably to its tabooed number; so only one dozen were utilized. Owing to these facts, the collection was restricted to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and the War of 1812, and much of our most valuable history was eliminated. The Daughters of the American Revolution, represented by Mrs. Patterson, enlisted their efforts for the State, instead of placing their exhibit with that of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The arrangement of the relics was chronological, save whenever the artistic demanded precedence. How can one write of this hallowed past and the gallant statesmen and attractive dames of that trying period without shrinking, as it were, from the task? Can justice be meted with the lapse of so many decades? Indeed, the Hall of History was a veritable Gallery of Ghosts! To write of them is no easy task. Then, again, to touch upon such a multiplicity of various topics, without degenerating into a tiresome catalogue, is quite unavoidable. Only the salient points will be touched upon, to avoid enumeration of detail. A complete list appears farther on, to show of just what our collection consisted.

With a desire to start with the beginning of our State's history, and not with an ambition to antedate the first *permanent* English settlement at Jamestown by twenty-two years, the story of the "Lost Colony" was given in paintings. The coat-of-arms of Sir Walter Raleigh hung on the post, crowning all. Then were placed, so as to form a frieze extending along the top of the two partitions which formed the side walls of our space, the White Pictures, these being "the true pictures and fashions of the people in that part of America discovered by Englishmen, sent thither in the year of our Lorde 1585, at the special charge and direction of the Honourable Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, Lord Warden of the Stannaries in duchies of Cornwall and Oxford, who therein hath bynne favoured and authorized by her Majeste and her letters patents, diligentlye drawne by John White, who was sent specially and for the same purpose by the said Sir Walter Raleigh, the year aforesaid, 1585, and also the year 1588." The seventy-three originals, after being long lost to the world, were finally restored to the British Museum, where they are now kept in the Grenville Collection. Copies were made last year by Mr. Spencer Baird Nichols for the United States Government, to be placed in Smithsonian Institute. At the same time Colonel Bennehan Cameron gave the artist an order for these paintings to be executed for exhibition in the North Carolina Historical Exhibit, permission having been granted by the Government. Afterwards they were brought to Raleigh and now adorn the Hall of History. A more generous act from a more patriotic citizen it would be hard to find. John White was ordered to repair to Roanoke Island to study and make sketches of the aborigines. This was accomplished in one year, less five days. The paintings on exhibition represented the Indian features, their

THE WOOD SILVER SERVICE FROM "HAYES."

modes of prayer, dancing, fishing, cooking and eating; the styles of dress adopted by their chiefs, religious men, medicine men, warriors; their women and children; views of their villages and tombs; their canoes and means of making the same. The pictures depicting their toilettes are as follows: (2) A Herowan Chief; (3) The Flyer; (6) Their Chief Herowan's Wife of Pomeœ and her daughter; (7) One of the wives of Wyngyno; (8) The manner of their attire and painting their faces when they go hunting; (10) The Young Pomeœ; (11) An aged man in his hunting garment; (12) The Wife of a Herowan of Secotan; (13) One of the religious men of Secotan; (17) A Chief's Wife of Florida; (1) A Chief of Florida.

Their mode of worship is revealed in No. 4, their manner of prayer, with their rattles about the fire, and (5) their dances which they had at their high feasts.

Three pictures give clear ideas of their catching fish, broiling the food, when caught, on a frame above a roaring fire, and, lastly, the primitive custom of dining, "sitting at meat."

Two villages are shown—curious wooden houses, arranged in a circle, surrounded by a stockade. The mode of burial is interesting. There is the tomb, in which the bodies, prepared so that they resemble the Egyptian mummies, are laid on a shelf, to be cured by the smoke of the fire built beneath.

Beneath these first impressions of our Indians were arranged the excellent oil paintings, thirteen in number, from the brush of Mr. Jacques Busbee, of Raleigh, which give the story of Roanoke Island of to-day. The sand dunes, the blue sky overhead, the brilliantly tinted water, the waves lashing the shore, the forests of original growth—all are so vividly portrayed that one feels that one is in reality gazing upon this sacred spot, where was enacted the saddest tragedy of American history. There were Ballast Point, where Raleigh's colony landed; the site of Fort Raleigh, whose entrenchments have defied the storms of the three centuries and are still visible, and the monument to Virginia Dare, nestling in a bower of greenery. Mr. Busbee was appointed by the State Historical Commission to fill this order to be exhibited at Jamestown. He spent six weeks on the island for that purpose, which he accomplished well and conscientiously.

King Charles II. and the Lords Proprietors—the noble and the ignoble blending—types of monarch and cavalier of the period, looked not out of place in this republican land, with a mingled array of democratic Americans, so gradual has been the evolution. There they hang in the order of their rank: the King; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; George Monck, Duke of Albemarle; William, Earl of Craven; John, Lord Berkeley; Anthony, Lord Ashley; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley. Sir John Colleton's likeness has been omitted, because there is no known portrait of him. These photographs were made from oil portraits in the possession of Mr. James

Sprunt, British Vice-Consul at Wilmington, the only collection in existence. John Locke, who, while secretary to the Earl of Shaftesbury, drafted his extraordinary Fundamental Constitutions, has not been ignored, but an engraving of him is given an elevated position. Lawson's map of the colony, close by, was a good guide to the wilderness filled with the redskins, wild animals and "the forest primeval."

The group of portraits, while not exhaustive, was comprehensive. Many of the most prominent North Carolinians who gave their lives to the service of their State and country looked down from canvases and gilded frames on the passing throng. Mrs. Beale's picturesque painting of Charles I. brought out all the grace and distinction of the unfortunate House of Stuart, and was given a central position on the rear wall. Historians differ widely as to the name of the Carolinas. To Charles IX., of France, Charles I. and Charles II., of England, each has been assigned the compliment. However, it is most probable that Charles I. was the sovereign for whom it was called. The three signers of the National Declaration of Independence, William Hooper, John Penn and Joseph Hewes, were placed side by side—a gift from the Historical Commission, Messrs. John G. Wood and Charles L. Van Noppen. The judiciary was represented by Judge William Gaston, who wrote "Carolina"; Associate Justices James Iredell and Alfred Moore, of the Supreme Court of the United States. An etching of Chief Justice Christopher Gale hung among the celebrities. Two masterpieces from the brush of the American Reynolds—among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the Hall—were loaned by Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom, of Hertford. These were the portraits of the handsome Dr. James Norcom, skilled surgeon of the War of 1812, recommended by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and appointed by Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Winifred Hoskins, who, at the Edenton Tea Party, filled the office of Secretary. Near by, the haunting eyes of the beautiful Theodosia Burr* riveted the attention of sightseers and frequently drew from the custodian in charge the story of her tragic fate on our treacherous coast in the winter of 1812-'13. "The Patriot," boarded by "bankers," was found empty, and among other treasures was this painting, pronounced by members of the Burr family to have been that of the lovely Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr and wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina. Desperate characters, afterwards, when facing their doom, confessed their share in her untimely death. Two well-executed paintings of the Appleton family were the property and loan of Mrs. John D. Staples, of Greensboro. From the "Hayes" library, teeming with historic relics, came the rare old water color of Governor Samuel Johnston, patriot, lawyer, statesman, planter, one of the intellectual giants of the Revolutionary period in the colony. The Secretary of the Fourth Provincial Congress at Halifax, James Green, and Martha Cogsdell, his wife—com-

*For a full account of this portrait of Theodosia Burr, see "The Eyrie and Other Southern Stories," by Bettie Freshwater Pool.

panion pieces—were loaned by Mrs. George Green. Garl Brown's excellent likeness of Governor William A. Graham, one of the greatest men the Union has produced, and that of his distinguished father, General Joseph Graham, hero of the Revolution and War of 1812, recall the fact that this notable family have maintained the high standard of their clan in Scotland.

No effort was made to obtain a collection of miniatures. The few sent proved that our colonists, while remote from artists, left to posterity these evidences of culture and refinement. Sully's miniature of Captain Thomas Amis, of the Continental line; that of Major Howell Lewis, of the Revolution; memorial lockets of Stephen Moore and Tristram Lowther, which showed the wonderful art now lost. Those of Tristram Lowther, Martin Fiske and Elizabeth Gilbert, his wife, and John Dawson were tastefully arranged on velvet-covered boards. For a short while the miniatures, in gold frames, of Judge Iredell and Madam Farquard Campbell could be seen.

The handsomest, most showy case, and perhaps most valuable, was that devoted to the silver. Each piece, aside from its intrinsic worth, has attached to it an historic value. Here one learned of the aristocracy of the colony and found an opportunity for study of the armorial bearings of some of our early and most prominent settlers. The service of the Cameron family, more than a century old, bearing the arms of that distinguished clan, which has the best record of any in Scotland, loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, is beautiful in its simplicity and a fine specimen of the style of silver of that period. The elegant service, also over a hundred years old, and a trifle more ornamented, which was once owned by Governor Samuel Johnston, of "Hayes," was generously loaned by members of the Wood family. A portion (four pieces—cream pitcher, ladle, waiter and bowl) of the plate presented by Prince Charles Edward Stuart to the dauntless Flora MacDonald (whose pictures hung above), once a resident of the Highland-Scotch settlement in Cumberland County, was loaned by Mrs. E. J. Justice, of Greensboro. The oldest pieces were the paten and chalice from St. Paul's Church, of Edenton, built in 1745. They were of American manufacture and were presented by Edward Mosely. "The gift of Colonell Edward Mosely, for ye use ye Church in Edenton, in the year 1725," is inscribed on each. This was four years prior to Colonel William Byrd's unjust attack on the religious state of that most worthy little borough town, and disproves his exaggerated statements. John Harvey, President of the Council, was remembered by the very quaint punch ladle, his crest engraved on its silver bowl, and a tortoise-shell "pap spoon," joined with silver rivets, sent by his descendants, the Misses Harvey, of Hertford. Spoons owned by William Hooper, James Green (Secretary of the Fourth Provincial Congress), the DuBrutz family and Governor Samuel Johnston, bearing their respective crests, were arranged to advantage. The Colonial coffee pot and cream pitcher, with the Eden crest, and cruets, with the

Paget arms engraved thereon, were secured through the kindness of Mrs. and Miss Drane, of Edenton. The set of tablespoons, once the property of Louis Poisson, of France, now in the possession of Mrs. E. J. Justice, has had an exciting history, being snatched from the dangers of two revolutions and moved to foreign fields. The table and salt spoons of Richard Bennehan are perfectly plain. The very handsome tankard and curious ladle loaned by Mrs. James Warren always attracted the masculine gaze. The tankard, too tall with the top on to stand upright in the case, was separated. It was won by an American horse at Pembroke, England, in the year 1754. The bowl of the ladle is the shape of a jockey cap, with a serpentine handle. The original owner was Mr. Thomas Barker, of Edenton, husband of that noted Carolina heroine of the Revolution, Penelope Barker. The toast rack suggested the favorite bread of the English breakfast table. The very odd bouquet holder, of filigree work, has been of service at many a wedding. Three relics that belonged to General Frederick Hargett were exhibited. The pewter, polished till it presented its brightest luster, consisted of the communion service from the First German Reform Church, which came from Alamance, and sugar bowl, mug and cream pitcher, sent by different individuals. Two rare bits of china of especial interest were placed in this case, on account of their historic value. One was a royal Sèvres plate, with green and gold border surrounding a festive scene, set in a broad red velvet frame. This belonged to a set of thirty pieces, made at the command of Napoleon for a coronation gift to his brother Joseph when he reluctantly ascended the Spanish throne. The exiled king brought it with him to Bordentown, and later it was bought by General Patterson, from whom it was inherited by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson. The other was a Chinese plate, pronounced by an expert to be several hundred years old, one of the few existing relics of the noble George Durant, whose treaty with the Tuscaroras (a copy of which is preserved in the courthouse at Hertford) deserves a national reputation, but is one of the obscure facts of our history. This plate is carefully kept in a gilt frame and is highly prized by a descendant.

Manuscripts are regarded by our State officials, like true antiquarians, as being of such priceless value that the splendid collection owned by the Commonwealth is never allowed to leave the fireproof Capitol at Raleigh; hence, not one was taken to Jamestown. The exceedingly valuable documents sent came solely from individuals. Miss Susie Gentry, from far-away Tennessee, like the true patriot she is, entrusted to our keeping heirlooms that have come down in her family—a copy of the will of Colonel Joel Lane, written in 1794, and survey of land and land grant to Nathaniel Jones, of "White Plains," the latter signed by Governor Samuel Johnston. Miss Schenck, of Greensboro, contributed many priceless manuscripts, among them letters from the Marquis de La Fayette, Baron de Rochambeau, Willie Jones, Samuel Johnston, Judge Richard Henderson, Colonels Reading

Blount, Henry Dixon and David Fanning, Generals Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne, Jethro Sumner, and the signature of General Joseph Graham. The register of Bute Courthouse, county seat of the vanished county of Bute, and day book belonging to Patrick Nennaye about a century ago, when a merchant of East Tennessee, were of use from many standpoints to the scholar and the student. From the safety deposits at "Hayes" Mr. John G. Wood allowed to be exhibited letters from William Hooper and John Penn to Joseph Hewes, Governor Samuel Johnston and Judge James Iredell, and the gem of all the manuscripts—a court-martial drawn in the handwriting of John Paul Jones.

The battle case told the part the State had taken in the struggle for independence. Trophies from the battlefields of Alamance, Moore's Creek Bridge, King's Mountain and Guilford Courthouse, and arms that had done service, borne by patriots in those engagements, were grouped effectively. Martial spirits and army officers paused indefinitely here, contemplating these significant implements of that crucial, fundamental period of our nation's existence. From the map of the Battle of Alamance one could learn the route taken by Governor Tryon and his army, and the stand occupied by the short-sighted Regulators. The old "Liberty Bell," the intended harbinger of that coveted blessing—freedom—but only the precursor of suffering, was used by the Regulators in lieu of a drum to gather together the bands of rebels on that fatal day in May, 1771. Swords of James Stewart, seventh Baron of Blantyre, 1781, and of Colonel Stephen Miller; the powderhorn of Governor Jesse Franklin, and many other arms, were packed in the bottom of the case. The manual of arms, loaned by Dr. Peter E. Hines, told of the very different tactics employed during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The shaving case, of walnut, was indeed a handsome piece when presented by General Greene to Peter Francisco for courage. The tray is lined with dark purple velvet and originally contained a razor for each day of the week, with the name thereon. On the top is this inscription: "Peter Francisco, New Store, Buckingham City, Va., July 4, 1776. A tribute to his moral worth and valor. From his comrade in arms, Genl. N. Greene," scratched by the General himself with a sharp-pointed instrument. The pistol captured from Cornwallis for many years had a brass label attached, on which appeared the British leader's name.

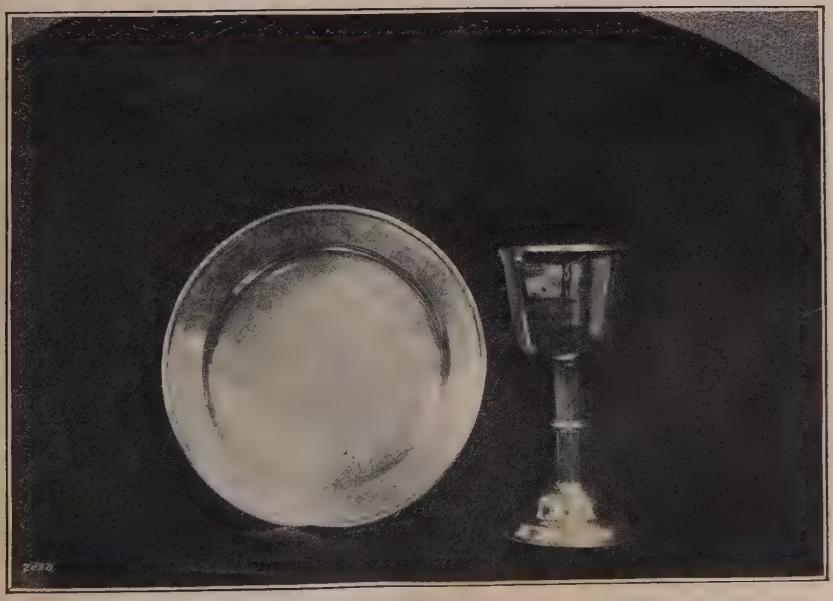
Limited space forbade the acceptance of numerous articles of historic furniture. The following were of such significance that they were not only exhibited, but permission was granted a renowned American historian to photograph these heirlooms, with a view to publication in a book now being written: The chair from the parlor at "Sweet Hall," that elegant seat of the Ruffins in Virginia, by inheritance came into the Cameron family of this State, in whose hospitable ancestral home it was occupied by the leading Carolinians of several generations. The brave heroes of the Revolution there reposed,

while the bright stars of that later galaxy—Graham, Manly, Morehead, Mangum, Swain, Gaston, Caldwell and their contemporaries, the warm friends of Judge Duncan Cameron and his son, the late Mr. Paul Carrington Cameron—have sat and entertained their audiences with the leading topics of the times. Another chair also came from "Stagville," and has appended the story that James Iredell, a rising lawyer of Chowan, attending court at Hillsboro, more fortunate than his colleagues, escaped the fury of the Regulators by that day visiting his friend, Richard Bennehan, at "Stagville." On that occasion tradition, handed down in the family of the latter gentleman, says James Iredell occupied this chair. The chair from Mount Vernon suggested many scenes through which it passed, in which General and Mrs. Washington were ever the ideal host and hostess of the days that have passed away forever. "Buncombe Hall," in Washington County, will ever be remembered for the renowned hospitality and royal welcome of its master, Colonel Edward Buncombe, who sleeps where he gave his life for his country, having died a prisoner in Philadelphia from wounds received on the field of Germantown, even though this Colonial home has long since gone to decay.* This handsome specimen of Chippendale that has held many a notable patriot or dignified dame of "ye olden time," alone in this collection recalled that gallant soldier. "The Cornwallis chair," as modern historians named the very substantial and well-kept treasure that once afforded comfort temporarily to that peer in his retreat from Guilford Courthouse, bids fair to witness the passage of many more years. The handsome mahogany card table that belonged to President Andrew Jackson has been used when playing many a game of cards in his law office at Salisbury. It stood below the deck of cards brought to Edenton in Colonial times. The wrapper to this was not broken till a few weeks before being brought to Jamestown. The figures and signs on the cards were very crude, and the regulations concerning the exportation and relanding were somewhat extraordinary.

The fashions of the long ago were not omitted, but were displayed in quaint clothing, arranged in a case and a half. The North Carolina dames of the eighteenth and earlier half of the nineteenth centuries should put to the blush the matrons and damsels of to-day, so fine were their stitches, almost invisible; so smooth and artistic the finish of their needlework. The material used for such delicate handiwork was of the thinnest texture, which rendered the task more difficult. The little baby dress, worked by Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock Franklin, daughter of Lieutenant Hancock, of the Revolution, was the daintiest bit of fancy work, in perfect state of preservation. A handkerchief, past the century mark, elaborately embroidered, is a contrast to those small articles of my lady's wardrobe of the present, being about three-quarters of a yard square, of fabric like mull. An antique veil,

* On the arch of the outer gate of Colonel Buncombe's mansion were inscribed the following lines: "Welcome all to Buncombe Hall."

The Durant and Bonaparte Plates.



The Communion Silver of St. Paul's Church, Edenton. Presented to the Church by Colonel Edward Moseley in 1725.

a bead bag, a scarf, a Persian shawl (age, three centuries), a China crepe shawl—all show the accessories in vogue in the Province a cycle ago. Judge Iredell's judicial satin gown has fallen a victim to the ravages of time. Enough, though, was intact to show the general effect. The elaborately quilted green sàtin petticoat recalled the days of the brocaded panniers and the Watteau plait, and corresponded with the white satin slippers of the slender heels worn by the beautiful wife of Governor Turner of North Carolina one hundred and five years ago. The miniature bonnet was a delight to the little folks. What a sensation this must have created in Halifax County in the year 1770, when the Misses Jenkins received it from their sister, in distant Moravia, as a model of the bonnets then in vogue in Europe, and how many must have copied it! Of the apparel worn by the gentlemen were shown a vest and trousers of Martin Roberts, forage master of the Revolution, and General Seagle. Of a later period were a cloak and two silk waists. The coverlet, dark blue and white; four counterpanes, one woven and embroidered a hundred years ago by the great-aunt of the present owner, Mrs. T. W. Smith, of Burlington; a tablecloth, with unique design, showed something of the contents of the lavender-scented linen closets of the Revolutionary days.

The "Edenton Tea Party," so dear to the hearts of the Daughters of the Revolution, who have labored long and patiently to raise funds, by publishing the *North Carolina Booklet*, to erect a suitable memorial to those fifty-one patriotic women, is well told in relics. To begin, there are the *Booklets*, bound and in order, from the first to the sixth volume, containing the greatest events in North Carolina history, most cleverly written by our leading men and women. The most unique of our treasures was the dainty little model, an exact reproduction of the "Tea Party House," the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King, in which the resolutions were signed, October 25, 1774. This was a gift from that versatile writer and historian, Dr. Richard Dillard, of Edenton. Above hung the painting of that historic gathering, also presented by the same patriotic gentleman to the State Library. Another of his gracious acts was placing in the exhibit for distribution a number of pamphlets containing his article, revised, which appeared in the *Booklet*, August, 1901. It is well illustrated. A photograph of the stately Penelope Barker, president of the Tea Party; the portrait of Winifred Hoskins, already mentioned; the cut-glass dish, rare china plate and Prayer Book of Elizabeth Horniblow, the china plate of Mrs. Hoskins and the candle stand that came down from the Valentine family—all bring those fascinating dames of the Revolutionary days very close to us, and we can *feel* their very presence, hear their voices in a conglomeration of discussion, and are inspired by their zeal and patriotism. They were true, noble, refined women, who fulfilled the duty of the home, yet forgot not their country. Can the daughters of to-day act unwisely in following such examples?

Many photographs, etchings and water colors of our great men and women, notable events and historic places covered the walls. Here one learned that North Carolina gave three Presidents to the Union—Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson. The birthplace of each—small shanties—tell what opportunities are within the grasp of every American boy. Likenesses of the first two accompanied the cuts. One of the three most popular and charming mistresses of the White House—Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison—was born at New Garden Settlement, North Carolina, May, 20, 1772. This event was frequently mentioned by the custodians when speaking of the writing desk and Bohemian glass cologne bottle bought by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt at a sale of Dolly Madison's personal property several years ago in Philadelphia. Edenton, "the hotbed of the Revolution" in the Colony, has played an important part in our history. Here could be found many interesting scenes relating to her past, such as the courthouse, where are stored innumerable documents, some dating far into the Colonial period; St. Paul's Church, a picturesque specimen of Colonial architecture, whose vestry room contains the noted Declaration of Independence signed by the vestrymen June 19, 1776;* the densely shaded churchyard, showing the spot where sleep the Colonial Governors, Thomas Pollok and Charles Eden, and the wife of Edward Moseley; the water colors of the "Tea Party House" and the "Cupola House," still standing, the most ancient in the town; Washington's chair, in the Masonic Hall of the courthouse; "Hayes." said to be the most interesting old home in the South—it was built in 1801. No mere picture can convey an idea of the beauty and elegance of this seat, a lingering memento of the cavaliers. Here, in terms of intimacy, have been entertained men renowned in the various walks of life, for Governor Samuel Johnston claimed as friends the greatest men of his time; and his son, James Cathcart Johnston, while never active in politics, knew well the most notable of his countrymen. The old mansion is rich in portraits, marble busts, rare volumes and manuscripts—silent reminders of those historic personages which so enhance the charm of the place. The present owner, Mr. John G. Wood, fully appreciates this priceless possession, and so reveres the past that "Hayes" is kept in perfect condition, preserving in detail the arrangements, exterior and interior, that existed in the old days. In the burying ground near by sleep Governor Samuel Johnston, Judge Iredell and Hannah Johnston, his wife, whose romance was one of the most beautiful of the Colonial days; Governor Iredell, Thomas Barker and Penelope, his wife. The empty grave of James Wilson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Pennsylvania, whose remains were removed with much pomp and ceremony to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1906, has been fittingly marked. All these tombstones can be seen in the photograph. The old-fashioned

* This was the test adopted by the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro, August 23, 1775. See Colonial Records of North Carolina, X, 171, 612.

tavern has long since been relegated to the past, but "Ye Old Eagle Tavern," at Hertford, of Colonial days, still hangs out its sign and is kept open to the public. The headquarters of Cornwallis at Wilmington makes one shudder to think of the cruel treatment meted out to our patriots while prisoners in its dungeons. The Treaty of Peace between the whites and the Tuscaroras, led by Tom Blount, which has been photographed, is drawn in terms of cruelty which remind us of all the horrors of the Tuscarora War. Liberty Point, Fayetteville, has attached the history of Cumberland's sons gathering for the drawing up of a Declaration of Independence, June 20, 1775,* and the subscribing of many names still prominent in that section, where loyalty to the crown and patriotism were strong, for here dwelt the Highland-Scotch. Daniel Boone looked the sturdy woodman, the sure marksman and the brave pioneer he was. While Pennsylvania claims his birthplace, he once dwelt within our borders and was associated with Judge Richard Henderson in settling the Colony of Transylvania and preceded him thither with wagons, teams and supplies. Another of our adopted sons was the greatest of naval heroes, John Paul Jones, whose only home was that of Willie Jones, in Halifax County, known as "The Grove." In one case could be found a bit of moulding from this house, long since in a state of dilapidation, and a view of it today. One of the greatest of Carolinians was Judge George E. Badger, soldier, statesman, brilliant orator, able jurist. At an early age he served as an officer in the War of 1812. Tryon Palace was built with funds raised by taxation, causing loud discontent, which culminated in the battle of Alamance, 1771. Fire destroyed the last remaining vestige a few weeks ago. Hence, only pictures like this remain to show that center of the social world in the Province. Two of our historians, Hawks and Carruthers, were by no means handsome men, which nearly debarred their appearing in such distinguished company. Colonel Joel Lane's home at Bloomsbury, the site of the present city of Raleigh, is one of our few Colonial houses in existence and use. Here the General Assembly met and elected Thomas Burke Governor. The etching is a fine piece of work, by the late W. G. Randall. The law office of Judge Gaston, in which he wrote the first State song, "Carolina," and in which he breathed his last, was hung with the poem, deftly illuminated by Miss Sallie C. Jackson.

Miss Rodman's collection of relics was of such value (being treasures handed down in the Blount and Harvey families, and now the property of Miss Marcia Rodman, her aunt, and herself) that she herself brought them to Jamestown and installed them, with the assistance of Miss Mary Blount. These filled one and a half cases and were attractively arranged and greatly admired.

The map of Old Brunswick Road, 1735, and that of Washington, county seat of Beaufort County, N. C., the first town named after the famous General, are fine specimens of penmanship and drawing. The

*This was the test adopted by the Council of Safety at Charleston, June 3, 1775, and copied by the Committees of Safety for the District of Wilmington, June, 19, 1775.

plan of Bath, our first town, dates back as early as 1705. Three rare Colonial documents were displayed, viz., a land grant made to Chief Justice Gale in 1706, another signed by Governor Charles Eden, 1714, and a document with the signature of Governor Arthur Dobbs attached, 1755. The silver luster pitcher, a century and thirty years old, was admired by all observers. This represented a long-since forsaken art. The baby dress and caps, with their invisible stitches, were the handiwork of Mary Harvey, "Harvey Hall," during the Revolution. The fans were very handsome and of exquisite workmanship.

Many personal articles that had belonged to Major Reading Blount, of the Revolution, have been preserved. Among them, a spur worn during his military service, a brass candlestick, a cup and saucer of a ware now very rare, the indispensable silver snuffbox and knee buckles.

What a handsome man was Dr. Simmons Baker, of "Palmyra," whose features were Grecian! This picture rested on a mahogany spoon case, once his property.

This invaluable collection comprised relics of all classes, many of which would have been ornaments to the Colonial Dames' Exhibit, being of sufficient age and historic value to have been sought. It was indeed our gain to have secured such a loan. Had the North Carolina Dames sent an exhibit, Miss Rodman would doubtless have placed at least a portion of these treasures there.

The Wachovia Historical Society deserves special recognition, for it was this remarkable organization that responded primarily to the appeal for aid from patriotic Carolinians. It is the oldest society of the kind in the State, and has set an example worthy of emulation. Wachovia's exhibit revealed the life of the people, their industries, household utensils, implements of war and peace, accomplishments, comforts and literature. The Moravians had an excellent display in the Pennsylvania exhibit, of which this was the complement. The entire history of these thrifty, religious, peace-abiding citizens, that have ever remained a distinct colony, affords unusual opportunity for the student.

The Moravian Church, whose official name is "*Unitas Fratrum*," can claim the distinction of being the oldest of all Protestant denominations, dating back to 1457, when the followers of the great reformer and martyr, John Huss, organized the "Unity of Brethren." The cruelties and persecutions of the Thirty Years' War threatened annihilation, but these zealous Protestants were crushed, not exterminated; for not only was the Moravian Church reorganized and established in foreign lands, but is now being restored in its mother country, and the apostolic succession has been preserved unbroken. To escape the oppression in some European kingdoms, a tract of land containing nearly one hundred thousand acres was purchased in North Carolina in 1752. This is included in the present county of Forsyth. To this sweet

haven of rest was given the name of Wachovia, an anglicism of the German term *Wachau*, derived from the words *wach*, a stream, and *au*, a meadow. The selection of this nomenclature was due to the marked resemblance of the natural features of this territory, particularly its many streams and rich meadows, to the estate of the noble Count Zinzendorf, in Austria, the home of the restored Moravian Church. Here has flourished for more than a century and a half a people whose pronounced traits have been the ennobling virtues of the Teutonic race. In time Salem became the center of the community, and so continues. It is most refreshing to know that there is one spot in this Commonwealth where Progress is not king, but where the old ideas and the old customs are so cherished that they are upheld as a sacred trust. The bustle and up-to-date standard of the twin city of Winston exert no influence, ever proving that heredity is stronger than environment.

From the headquarters of the society have gone forth to previous expositions a few treasures, but never before has so large a collection been allowed to leave Salem. On this occasion consent was not obtained until a custodian was permitted to accompany and install it. It is doubtful whether the loan could have been secured but for the efforts of Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, one of the officers of the society. The collection was installed by Mr. Julius A. Lineback, with that care and system for which the Moravians are noted, and embraced the twelve following classes: Light, heat, water, household tools and manufactures, earthenware, firearms, literature, maps, etc., music, scientific and professional, historic relics, sundries. "A century of lights" showed a remarkable series of candlesticks, of iron, tin and brass (with the quaint methods of manufacturing tallow and wax candles), lanterns, lard and oil lamps, terminating with the earliest electric globe. The different stages of the "tile stove" were illustrated, from the moulds for making the pantiles, the iron frame and grate, to the photograph of the old stove used in the rooms of the society, suggestive of those still in vogue in Germany. The wooden foot warmer is similar to those seen in foreign churches.

The Salem waterworks were the most important of their conveniences, and deeply interested General Washington during his visit in 1791. Four years were required to complete the first system. The last pipes were laid March 25, 1778. "The source of supply was a number of springs, situated where Calvary Moravian Church, Winston, now stands. The pipes were made of hard pine logs, bored their full length and neatly joined together, through which the water flowed by gravity to a cistern in the north end of town, and from which it was distributed to the principal buildings of the community. This system was in operation about fifty years."* The new system of 1828 had a pump house at the east end of Bank Street, from which water was forced by a large overshot wheel to the large cistern at the south

*See "History of Wachovia," by Rev. J. H. Clewell.

end of Cedar Avenue, and conveyed thence to smaller cisterns by gravity, through earthen pipes, to the main buildings and dwellings throughout the town. These cisterns were brick lined and cemented. The capacity was 3,000 gallons and more, and each cistern had a pump.

The stand, with its swinging frames, required days of study. The most salient points of Wachovia's history were presented, such as: The first settlement of Wachovia, 1753; Indian trouble and French and Indian War, 1756-'59; founding of Salem, 1766, and Salem during the Revolutionary War; Governor Tryon's two visits to Wachovia; the Mecklenburg Declaration, as mentioned in the Records of Wachovia (data recently discovered); a collection of Provincial money; a collection of postage stamps, and numerous views of the old town. The maps, which covered a goodly portion of the wall, were considered of great worth. The document of the greatest value was the original Amnesty Proclamation, issued by Governor Tryon to the Regulators after the battle of Alamance. The British and Provincial seal attached thereto is four inches in diameter. The original copy was sent to the Moravians at Bethabara. This is a true copy of the proclamation:

"North Carolina.

"By His Excellency Wm. Tryon, Esquire, His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the said Province.

"A proclamation.

"Whereas I am informed that many persons who have been concerned in the late Rebellion are desirous of submitting themselves to Government. I do therefore give Notice that every Person who will come in either to Mine or General Waddell's Camp, lay down their Arms, Take the Oath of Allegiance, and promise to pay all Taxes that are now due, or may hereafter become due by them respectively, and submit to the Laws of this Country, shall have his Majesty's most Gracious and Free Pardon for all Treasons, Insurrections and Rebellions, done or committed on or before the sixteenth of May last, Provided they make their Submission aforesaid on or before the Tenth of July next. The following Persons are however excepted from the Benefit of the Proclamation, viz., All the Out-Laws, The Prisoners, All Those concerned in blowing up General Waddell's Ammunition in Mecklenburg County, and the undernamed Persons, to wit, Samuel Jones, Joshua Teague, Samuel Waggoner, Simon Dunn, Jr., Abraham Creson, Benjamin Merrill, James Wilkerson, Sr., Edward Smith, John Bumpass, Joseph Boring, William Rankin, William Roberson, John Winkler, John Wilcox, Jacob Felker and Thomas Person.

"Given under my Hand and the great
Seal of the said province this Eleventh
Day of June, Anno Domini 1771.

"By His Excellency's Command. Wm. Tryon."

THE WASHINGTON, BUNCOMBE, CORNWALLIS, RUFFIN, AND BENEHAN CHAIRS, AND THE VALENTINE CANDLESTAND.

After the victory of Alamance the Governor repaired to Wachovia with his prisoners and army of three thousand men, who were sustained by the plentiful supplies of the Moravians. The church diary at Bethabara shows many entries concerning this sojourn. Among them mention was made of the fireworks and of celebrating the king's birthday, "when manœuvres of the battle of Alamance were repeated. Volley after volley was fired, both from the musketry and the artillery, until the houses in the village trembled and shook." Here for three or four days the Governor established court, and many Regulators returned to their allegiance. Of this second visit to Wachovia general history has lost sight, but in the Archive room of the Society the student can glean knowledge of this date of importance.

The Moravians are born lovers of music. Wherever their church has spread, there can be found music, vocal and instrumental, for singing enters largely into their form of worship. Hymns have been often composed for special occasions. The first notice of instrumental music was made in the records February 24, 1754, and the first instrument—a trumpet of wood—was manufactured at Bethabara. An organ was imported in 1762, and later, 1765, trombones were introduced. Choirs of vocal and instrumental musicians were in the different churches. As organs were uncommon, wind instruments were substituted for them; hence the Trombone Choir was formed and proved of great service, both for religious and social purposes. When Governor and Mrs. Tryon visited Wachovia in September, 1767, they were welcomed with music, which also entered largely into their entertainment during their stay of four days. The Trombone Choir sounded forth a royal welcome for President Washington as he entered Salem, May 31, 1791, and played afterwards for his pleasure. A French horn, without valves, and a trombonist's book, containing music, among other selections, "God Save Great Washington," arranged just for that event, were used in serenading our chieftain. These historic relics were taken to Jamestown, along with many other old instruments and some manuscript music. The harpsichord was both rare and curious. It comes after the spinet and before the piano. The natural keys are black, the sharps white.

Among the scientific and professional articles, the "cyclometer of 1785" and the silhouette machine and a group of silhouettes were most interesting.

Salem Academy has ever instructed its pupils thoroughly in the art of needlework, for which it is famous. The specimens shown have sustained the reputation of this renowned institution of learning.

The fire department dates back to 1785, when precautionary steps were taken by purchasing two fire engines. The very unique one exhibited was one of the first brought to America. This was intended to go into buildings and other places where the larger one could not be taken. It has known no injury from time, and could have been of service had anything so impossible as a fire occurred in a perfectly

fireproof structure. It can throw a stream of water three-eighths of an inch seventy-five feet. On the pump appears the name of "Johann Thomas Puehler, Gnadenburg, 1784," the manufacturer. Hanging by the engine were two leather water buckets. Each household was required to keep several, in case of emergency.

The iron chest was the forerunner of the more complicated combination safe. It possessed a false and a concealed lock.

The first house built in Salem, in 1766, has long since fallen to decay. Only a picture remains, which could be seen in the exhibit.

The first printing press brought to Salem could be of service to-day, though the manipulation would be clumsy, compared with the modern machine. This information was furnished on a card tacked to the press:

"This printing press was brought to Hillsboro, North Carolina, before the Revolutionary War, and while there it was used to print some of the numerous proclamations of Lord Cornwallis.

"About 1827 it was purchased by John C. Blum, of Salem, N. C., who established the printing business in Salem and began the publication of *Blum's Almanac*.

"*The Weekly Gleaner* was the first paper published in Salem, in 1829. After this, *The Farmer's Reporter and Rural Repository*, about 1835. In 1852, John C. Blum was succeeded by his two sons, who founded the well-known firm of L. V. & E. T. Blum, who then began the publication of *The People's Press*.

"After the death of E. T. Blum, in 1895, the old press became the property of the Wachovia Historical Society, but so far it has been impossible to find who brought it to Hillsboro, from which place John C. Blum secured it.

"The original screw in time became so worn that it was necessary to replace it by another, and this fact accounts for the present screw bearing the name of A. Ramage, of Philadelphia, Pa., whose business was conducted after the Revolution, and not before."

The collection crowded four cases in all. Wachovia, by her ready and prompt response, aroused ambition and gave encouragement to go on to higher efforts. Her loyalty to the land of her adoption can never be questioned, even in the minutest details.

What has been the result of all these months of wearing toil, ceaseless responsibility, personal discomforts from extreme heat and cold, the risk of losing precious heirlooms which could never be replaced, and the expenditure of money? Did it pay?

The compensation was more than adequate. Here are some of the rewards of a year's labor: When the awards of merit were bestowed, North Carolina won the silver medal, together with New York and the Church Exhibits. Surely we were in goodly and pious company. More visitors sought the North Carolina Exhibit than any other in the History Building, while numbers came just for a glimpse of that alone. Great pains were taken by the custodians in charge to show and ex-

plain all things. During those strenuous days of installation, when admission was restricted to cards, the duties of the Powhatan Guard, stationed at the entrance, and of the courteous Custodian and Superintendent were increased daily, announcing and admitting North Carolina's guests. We were just across the border, and our people in general were deeply interested. The unfolding of the State's noble past has been a revelation to many. The point emphasized more than any other was the first English settlement at Roanoke Island. Perhaps, in future, when orators and historians address audiences they will not ignore the priority of this English colony. One historian of national reputation, since having his attention drawn to our Exhibit, has visited the State, making a systematic study of her unpublished archives and gathering material therefrom for a prospective volume. Another has had many photographs taken of the chief relics, to appear in a work on the historic South. Our silver hall marks are to be published in the pages of still another valuable embryonic work. From various sections of the Union came persons who found there information of value to them, personally. As an educational factor, the success was complete, and it is believed that this engrossing work will greatly aid in developing the historical awakening already begun in our midst.

Jamestown Exposition is now but a delightful memory, which must remain "a joy forever" to those who saw it from an historical standpoint. No description can convey any idea of its worth or artistic effect. To the generous men and women of Carolina who made this exhibition a possibility by the loan of their priceless heirlooms, and by their untiring energy; to the custodians of other States, who, by their courtesy and encouragement, rendered the installation an easier task, there are existing obligations which can never be repaid.

HISTORIC RELICS.

SILVER.

Communion service (American) from St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C. It consists of paten and chalice and was the gift of Colonel Edward Mosely in 1725. Loaned by the vestry.

Coffee pot and cream pitcher, 1715, owned by Governor Charles Eden, bearing the Eden crest. Loaned by Miss Eliza Harwood Drane, Edenton, N. C.

Service consisting of five pieces, owned by Governor Samuel Johnston, of "Hayes," which were: one tea pot, loaned by Mrs. W. D. Pruden; tea pot and cream pitcher, loaned by Mr. Julien Wood; sugar bowl, loaned by Mr. Hal. Wood.

Dessertspoon, owned by Governor Samuel Johnston, bearing the Johnston crest. Loaned by Mrs. W. D. Pruden, Edenton, N. C.

Cruets, about 1760, belonged to the Paget family and bearing their crest. Loaned by Miss Eliza Harwood Drane, Edenton, N. C.

The Cameron service (American, Johnson and Treat), consisting of coffee pot, sugar dish, cream pitcher, cup (gold-lined) and one tea pot (Sheffield plate), owned by Mr. Richard Bennehan, of "Stagville," member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution. His daughter, Rebecca Bennehan, was pouring tea from this pot when she met her future husband, Judge Duncan Cameron. Each piece bears the Cameron arms, having been inherited by Mrs. Duncan Cameron. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, of "Stagville."

Two tablespoons, owned by Mr. Richard Bennehan, of "Stagville." Became the property of Rebecca Bennehan, who married Judge Duncan Cameron. Loaned by Colonel Cameron.

Two coffeespoons, owned by Mr. Richard Bennehan. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, of "Stagville."

Bouquet holder, owned by a very old lady in Macon, Georgia, used to hold bridal bouquets. A gift to Mrs. Graham from a friend. Loaned by Mrs. Paul Cameron Graham, Durham, N. C.

Toast rack. Loaned by Mrs. George P. Collins, Hillsboro, N. C.

Portion of the service presented to Flora MacDonald by Prince Charles Edward Stuart. It consists of waiter, bowl, ladle and cream pitcher. Loaned by Mrs. E. J. Justice, Greensboro, N. C.

Five tablespoons, owned by Louis Poisson, a native of France, and brought during the French Revolution to San Domingo. During the uprising there they were taken to North Carolina. Loaned by Mrs. E. J. Justice, Greensboro, N. C.

Tankard (English), owned by Mr. Thomas Barker, of Edenton, N. C. Won by an American horse at Pembroke, England, 1754.

Ladle (English), 1754, owned by Mr. Thomas Barker. Loaned by Mrs. James Warren, Edenton, N. C.

Teaspoon, one of a set owned by William Hooper, one of the three

FLORA MacDONALD'S SILVER.

North Carolina signers of the National Declaration of Independence. The silver was in the possession of James Hooper, the youngest son, but, having no children, his widow gave them to his grandniece. It bears the Hooper crest. Loaned by Mrs. Helen DeBernière Hooper Wills, Raleigh, N. C.

Sugar tongs, owned by General Frederick Hargett. Loaned by Mrs. George Green.

Candle snuffers and tray (Sheffield plate), owned by General Frederick Hargett, of the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. George Green.

Ladle (American), bearing the Green crest. Loaned by Mrs. George Green, New Bern, N. C.

Ladle, wedding silver of Gabriel DuBrutz and Deborah Montgomery, March, 1791. Loaned by Mrs. E. J. Justice, Greensboro, N. C.

Goblet, presented to William Hooper, LL. D., by a class of young ladies. Mr. Hooper was a grandson of William Hooper, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Loaned by Mr. B. F. Beasley, Fayetteville, N. C.

Cake basket (Sheffield plate), originally owned by John Appleton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1699. It bears the arms of Great Britain. Brought with the founder of the Appleton family to America, whose ancestors were John Appleton, of Waldingfield, Magna, Suffolk, England, and John ap Ulton, of Wales. Arms granted to him by Henry IV., 1412, and name changed in England to Appleton. Loaned by M. Dawes Appleton Staples, Greensboro, N. C.

Spoon, belonged to Andrew Miller, Rutherfordton, N. C. He was captured by the British and threatened with death unless he gave information concerning the American army. So steadfastly did he refuse that it commanded the admiration of Colonel Ferguson, who released him and gave him his own knee buckles, from which this spoon was made. Loaned by Mr. R. B. Miller, Shelby, N. C.

One knee buckle, owned by John Lewis, of Virginia. Loaned by Mrs. S. R. Fowle, Washington, N. C.

Cuff buttons, owned by Captain Gilbraith Falls. Loaned by Mesdames Amanda Jameson and S. M. Furr, Mooresville, N. C.

Belt buckle, slide and badge, owned by General Morgan, of the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. F. A. Jenkins, Nashville, N. C.

Spoon (Colonial). Loaned by Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Waynesville, N. C.

Punch ladle, with Harvey crest, owned by President John Harvey, of the Council. Loaned by Misses Harvey, Hertford, N. C.

Basket (Sheffield plate), brought from Scotland, 1782, owned by Mrs. Jane Moore Gray. Loaned by Mrs. Ernest Deans, Wilson, N. C.

PEWTER.

Communion service, consisting of paten and chalice, used in first German Reform Church, Alamance County, N. C. Loaned by Mrs. F. E. Sellars, Burlington, N. C.

Sugar bowl. Loaned by Captain Samuel Webb, Burlington, N. C.

Cream pitcher, owned by Judge John Lewis Taylor. Loaned by Mrs. L. A. Lawrence, Iredell County, N. C.

Mug. Loaned by Mrs. F. E. Sellars, Burlington, N. C.

MINIATURES.

Memorial locket, to the memory of Stephen Moore, 1799. Loaned by Colonel Samuel Webb, Burlington, N. C.

Memorial miniature of Tristram Lowther, in leather case. Loaned by Miss M. F. Skinner, Edenton, N. C.

Miniature of John Dawson. Loaned by Miss Eliza Harwood Drane, Edenton, N. C.

Miniature of Martin Fiske. Loaned by Miss M. F. Skinner.

Miniature of Captain Thomas Amis, member of the Committee of Safety. Loaned by Mrs. G. P. Collins, Hillsboro, N. C.

Miniature of Major Howell Lewis, Granville County, N. C., who was in the Revolution. Loaned by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Mary Laurens Hinton, Raleigh, N. C.

Miniature of Elizabeth Gilbert, wife of Martin Fiske. Loaned by Miss M. F. Skinner, Edenton, N. C.

Miniature of Tristram Lowther. Loaned by Miss Eliza Harwood Drane, Edenton, N. C.

Painting of Miss Mary Lewis, Granville County, N. C. Loaned by Mrs. S. R. Fowle, Washington, N. C.

Miniature of Judge James Iredell. Loaned by Mrs. P. E. Hines, Raleigh, N. C.

Miniature of Madam Farquard Campbell. Loaned through Mrs. Marshall Williams, Faison, N. C.

PORTRAITS.

Theodosia Burr Alston. This famous portrait was found in a pilot boat beached at Nag's Head, N. C., in the winter of 1812-'13. Loaned by Mrs. J. P. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.

William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and John Penn, the three signers of the National Declaration of Independence. These copies were made for this exhibit and presented by Messrs. John G. Wood, Charles L. Van Noppen and the North Carolina Historical Commission.

General Joseph Graham, who served in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Loaned by Judge A. W. Graham, Oxford, N. C.

James Green, born 1727, Clerk of the first Provincial Council held in Johnston County, October 18, 1775; Secretary of the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, N. C., April 4, 1776.

Martha Cogsdell, wife of James Green, born 1728. Loaned by Mrs. George Green, New Bern, N. C.

Governor Samuel Johnston, Governor of North Carolina, 1787; first Senator from North Carolina, 1789-'93. This rare old water color hangs in the library at "Hayes." Loaned by Mr. John G. Wood, Edenton, N. C.

Dr. James Norcom, skilled surgeon in War of 1812. He was recommended by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and appointed by Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina. This portrait was painted by the American Reynolds. Loaned by Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom, Hertford, N. C.

Mrs. Winifred Hoskins, Secretary of the Edenton Tea Party, painted by Reynolds. Loaned by Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom.

Judge James Iredell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This portrait was presented to the Supreme Court of North Carolina by the North Carolina Society Sons of the Revolution. Loaned by the Supreme Court Justices of North Carolina.

Judge Alfred Moore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This portrait was presented to the Supreme Court of North Carolina by the North Carolina Society Sons of the Revolution. Loaned by the Supreme Court Justices of North Carolina.

Two portraits of members of the Appleton family, Hannah Dawes and Catherine Hough. Loaned by Mrs. John D. Staples, Greensboro, N. C.

Hon. William A. Graham, Governor of North Carolina, 1845-'49; Secretary of the Navy, 1850-'52. Loaned by his daughter, Mrs. Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.

MANUSCRIPTS.

A document, being an account of the trial of Abraham Whipple for cowardice in engagement between the ship *Columbus* and *Glasgow*, man-of-war, April 7, 1776. This paper is in John Paul Jones' handwriting and was forwarded to Joseph Hewes, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Continental Congress.

Autograph letter from Associate Justice James Iredell to Governor Samuel Johnston, builder of "Hayes," 1793.

Autograph letter from Governor Samuel Johnston to Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the National Declaration of Independence from North Carolina.

Autograph letter from William Hooper to Joseph Hewes and John Penn, 1776.

Autograph letter from John Penn to Joseph Hewes, 1779. Loaned by Mr. John G. Wood, of "Hayes," Edenton, N. C.

Land grant of 1,350 acres on Duck River, from North Carolina to Nathaniel Jones (of "White Plains," a Judge during the Revolution), signed by Governor Samuel Johnston in 1788.

The original plan of Raleigh, North Carolina, made July 1, 1797, owned by Colonel Joel Lane, the founder of Raleigh, who conveyed 1,000 acres of land to the State of North Carolina and *gave* the following squares to the city: Capitol, Burke, Caswell, Moore and Nash.

Will (copy) of Colonel Joel Lane, written October 22, 1794. Loaned by Miss Susie Gentry, the great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Lane.

A survey of land for the State of North Carolina to Nathaniel Jones (of "White Plains"), of 1,350 acres on Duck River, by D. Vance. Loaned by Miss Susie Gentry, "Maplehurst," Franklin, Tennessee.

Commission, signed by George Washington. Loaned by Miss Catherine S. Albertson, Elizabeth City, N. C.

A Quaker marriage certificate, 1817. Loaned by Miss Catherine S. Albertson, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Day book, belonged to Patrick Nennaye, a pioneer merchant of East Tennessee. Loaned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Deed, signed by Colonel John Hinton, of Wake County, North Carolina, who commanded a regiment of Colonial troops at the battles of Alamance, May 16, 1771, and Moore's Creek Bridge, February 27, 1776.

Deed, signed by Major John Hinton, of "Clay Hill," Wake County, North Carolina, who was at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, 1776. Loaned by Miss Elizabeth Price Jones, "White Oak Grove," Raleigh, N. C.

Deed to Alexander Donalson, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1783. Loaned by Mrs. F. R. Sharpe, Mooresville, N. C.

Old document, 1705. Loaned by Mr. J. Paul Leonard, Statesville, N. C.

Ocean passage receipt, 1775. Loaned by Mr. J. Paul Leonard, Statesville, N. C.

Framed invitation, owned by Mrs. Anne Meade Randolph, "Capua," Powhatan County, Virginia, 1811. The invitation was to a ball commemorating the birth of Washington.

Leaf from Anne Randolph's diary, describing Monticello in Jefferson's administration.

Letter from Colonel Richard Randolph, of "Curl's," Virginia. Loaned by Mrs. Lucy Michaux Moss, Greensboro, N. C.

Army commission of Captain Alexander Davidson, 1780. Loaned by Mr. T. M. C. Davidson, Statesville, N. C.

Depreciation table for South Carolina in 1783.

Letter from Major Montflorence to Spruce McCoy, commissioner of confiscated property, concerning behavior of some of his men in taking for their use some property in the care of Mr. McCoy. Major Montflorence was Quartermaster of Salisbury District.

Receipt by William Lunsford, Quartermaster Sergeant, Colonel William Washington's regiment of Light Dragoons, for corn furnished him by John Dunn, who figured conspicuously, but not gloriously, when the Mecklenburg Declaration was read in Salisbury by Captain Jack, the messenger who was carrying it to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

Autograph letter from General William R. Davie.

Copy of commission of John Paul Jones. Loaned by Major William A. Graham, Machpelah, N. C.

Land grant, owned by Nathaniel Hart, Caswell County, North Carolina, granted by the Right Honorable John, Earl of Granville, 1764; deeded to George Raynie and signed by Governor Richard Caswell, 1787.

Land grant, owned by William Anglin, Caswell County, North Carolina, being part of the land granted by the Right Honorable John, Earl of Granville, in 1764, signed by Governor Alexander Martin, 1783.

Land grant, owned by William Slade, Caswell County, North Carolina, being part of the land granted by the Right Honorable John, Earl of Granville, in 1764, signed by Governor Samuel Johnston, 1789. Loaned by Mrs. Jennie Johnston Horney, Greensboro, N. C.

Register of Bute Courthouse, Bute County, North Carolina. Loaned by The Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Autograph letter from Willie Jones.

Autograph letter from General Nathanael Greene.

Autograph letter from the Marquis de LaFayette.

Autograph letter from General Anthony Wayne.

Autograph letter from Baron de Rochambeau.

Signature of General Joseph Graham.

Autograph letter from General Jethro Sumner.

Autograph letter from Samuel Ashe.

Autograph letter from Reading Blount.

Autograph letter from David Fanning.

Autograph letter from Colonel Henry Dixon. Loaned by Miss Rebecca Schenck, Greensboro, N. C.

Autograph letter from William Dickson. Loaned by Mr. J. O. Carr, Wilmington, N. C.

Old deeds. Loaned by Mrs. J. B. Winders, Warsaw, N. C.

Land grant and will. Loaned by Mr. T. M. C. Davidson, Iredell County, N. C.

General Jethro Sumner's ledger. Loaned by Miss Schenck, Greensboro, N. C.

Contract for cotton mill. Loaned by Miss Schenck.

FIREARMS.

Sword of James Stewart, seventh Baron of Blantyre, 1781. Stewart was killed at the battle of Guilford Courthouse. This sword was picked up on the field. Owned by The Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Scotch knife, 1781, carried by Scotch Highlander at battle of Guilford Courthouse. This was found on the field. Loaned by The Guilford Battle Ground Company.

Canteen of John Morehead, Greensboro, N. C., 1780. This canteen was used by him during the southern campaign under Greene. Loaned by Guilford Battle Ground Company.

Gun, owned by Governor Jesse Franklin, Surry County, N. C., and carried by him at the battle of Guilford Courthouse. Loaned by The Guilford Battle Ground Company.

Gun, owned by Caleb Crews, Granville County, N. C., and carried by him all through the Revolution and used by him at the battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Powder gourd, used by Governor Jesse Franklin at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781. Presented to Guilford Battle Ground Company, July 4, 1892, by Hon. Jesse Franklin Graves. Loaned by The Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Bowie knife from King's Mountain battlefield. Loaned by Mr. J. J. Wilkins, Shelby, N. C.

Provincial powderhorn. Loaned by Mr. John G. Wood, Edenton, N. C.

Sword of Colonel Stephen Miller, Duplin County, N. C., 1785, which was presented by Governor Alexander Martin to Colonel Miller for valued services rendered at battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Loaned by Mr. W. M. Miller, Memphis, Tennessee.

Pistol captured from Cornwallis. For years his name was discernible on brass plates on it. Loaned by Mr. Asa Bynum, through Mrs. George Green, New Bern, N. C.

Powderhorn, used by Davy Crockett, of Alamo fame. This is the one painted in his portrait. Loaned by Miss Susie Gentry, "Maplehurst," Franklin, Tennessee.

Sword of Captain Gilbraith Falls, 1780. Carried in battle of Ramsauer's Mill by Captain Falls, where he was killed. Loaned by Mesdames Amanda Jameson and S. M. Furr, Mooresville, N. C.

Sword of Colonel John Crutchfield. Loaned by Captain W. H. Turrentine, Burlington, N. C.

Sword owned by Lieutenant Ross, 1775, and carried by him at battle of Bunker Hill. Loaned by Mr. Julius A. Melchor, Mooresville, N. C.

Sword owned by Sam. Houston, 1780, used at battle of Ramsauer's Mill.

Revolutionary soldier's sword. Loaned by Mrs. Bost, Statesville, N. C.

Sword of Captain John Dickey, used by him at battle of King's Mountain. Loaned by Mrs. S. W. Stevenson, Mooresville, N. C.

Musket (flint lock) of William Carrigan, of the Revolution, 1776. Loaned by Miss Catherine Carrigan, Cabarrus County, N. C.

Rifle, 1790, carried on various trips through North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee by Joseph Hall. Loaned by Mr. J. S. Hall, Rowan County, N. C.

Rifle, captured at battle of King's Mountain by a Mr. Wilson. The lock was changed and the bore enlarged a few years ago by Mr. Albert Wilson. Loaned by Mr. J. A. Wilson, Shelby, N. C.

Rifle, captured at battle of Ramsauer's Mill by Edward Lewis. The lock was changed by a Mr. Gault a few years ago. Loaned by Mrs. John Willis, Cleveland County, N. C.

Powderhorn, used by ancestor of Mr. John Miller, Kenansville, N. C., in the Revolution, who loaned it.

Rapier, owned by Colonel James H. Hunter, used in breaking up the court at Hillsboro, N. C. A monument has been erected to the memory

of Colonel Hunter at Guilford Battle Ground. Loaned by Mrs. P. B. Kenneday, Houstonville, Iredell County, N. C.

CHINA AND GLASS.

China plate, owned by Mrs. Winifred Hoskins, Secretary of the Edenton Tea Party, 1774. Loaned by her descendant, Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom, Hertford, N. C.

China plate, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Horniblow, one of the signers of the Edenton Tea Party. Loaned by her descendant, Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom, Hertford, N. C.

Antique Bohemian glass cologne bottle, owned by Mrs. Dolly Payne Madison, 1800. Dolly Madison, born in North Carolina, was the wife of President James Madison. She willed her effects to her niece and adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Kuncle, which were subsequently sold by her executor. Loaned by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh, N. C.

Plate, owned by James Madison, fourth President of the United States, 1809, now the property of his great-great-niece, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Waynesville, N. C., who loaned it.

Sèvres plate, one of a set of thirty pieces, made by order of Napoleon as a coronation gift to Joseph Bonaparte when he was made King of Spain; brought to America by the exiled ruler and sold by him to his friend, General Robert Patterson. Owned and loaned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, N. C.

China cup, owned by Mrs. Margaret Maultsby, the last piece of a set of china that Mrs. Maultsby carried with her from Bladen County to Mecklenburg, where the family fled to escape hostilities in 1775. The Maultsbys were Quakers. In leaving their home to avoid fighting, they removed to scenes of war and fought throughout the Revolution. Loaned by Miss Mary Langdon Ayr, Fayetteville, N. C.

Tea caddy, 1774, contemporaneous with the Edenton Tea Party, found in Edenton by Dr. Dillard and presented by him to the North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution, who loaned it.

Cup plate, 1782. Loaned by Mr. Julius Melchor, Mooresville, N. C.

Delft cup, owned by Major Howell Lewis, of Granville County, N. C., an officer of militia in the Revolution. It was brought from England more than one hundred and fifty years ago. Loaned by Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, Raleigh, N. C.

Plate of John Gray, Fredericksburg, Virginia; brought from Scotland in 1782. Loaned by Mrs. Ernest Deans, Wilson, N. C.

Plate, seventeenth century. Loaned by Mrs. T. C. Vaughan, Burlington, N. C.

Wedgewood pitcher. Loaned by Captain Samuel Webb, Graham, N. C.

Two pieces of blue china, having pictures of the landing of LaFayette thereon; also one china chop dish (eighteenth century) and Wedgewood pitcher; one blue plate. All loaned by Captain Samuel Webb, Burlington, N. C.

English teapot, brought from Paris in 1806 and presented to Mrs. MacRae. When LaFayette visited her in 1825 she gave him a cup of tea made in this teapot. Loaned by Mrs. S. G. Ayr, Fayetteville, N. C.

Quaint pitcher, made in Liverpool, known as Washington pitcher. It has on one side a picture of the Edenton Court House; on the reverse side a map of the world of that period. Loaned by the Misses Harvey, Hertford, N. C.

Chinese plate, probably three hundred years old, owned by George Durant, whose treaty with the Indians deserves to be better known. Loaned by Mrs. S. S. Nixon, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Glass buttermilk bottle, used by soldiers during the Revolution to carry buttermilk. Loaned by Mr. Robert Ramsay, Rowan County, N. C.

An old spode pitcher, belonged to Thomas Amis, Halifax, N. C., before the Revolution. It descended to his daughter, Mrs. Richard Bennehan; to her daughter, Mrs. Duncan Cameron; to her daughter, Margaret Cameron Mordecai; to present owner. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

Dish (pressed glass), owned by Mrs. Winifred Hoskins, Secretary of Edenton Tea Party. Loaned by Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom, Hertford, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS COSTUMES.

Silk waist and scarf, belonging to the Stevenson family. Loaned by Mrs. Cordelia Whitford, New Bern, N. C.

Silk waist, two shawls (about 1800) and veil 107 years old.

Baby dress, made by Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock Franklin, daughter of Ensign Hancock, of the Revolution, who was afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy.

Handkerchief, embroidered. Loaned by Mrs. George Green, New Bern, N. C.

Cloak, made by a Mrs. Horn some time prior to 1850, now owned by her great-grandson, Mr. A. M. Ledford, Cleveland County, N. C.

Satin robe, worn by James Iredell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Loaned by Mr. Cadwallader Iredell, Norfolk, Virginia.

Shawl, three hundred years old. Loaned by Mrs. J. R. Wells, Magnolia, N. C.

Button, worn by Mr. Carr in Revolutionary War. Loaned by Mrs. Cox, Mount Olive, N. C.

Trousers. These were the wedding trousers of General D. H. Seagle, made by himself ninety-odd years ago. He was a native of Lincoln County, N. C., the father of thirteen children and had nine sons in the Confederate army. Loaned by Mrs. F. C. Roberts, Shelby, N. C.

Silk petticoat, belonged to Sophia Lafeldt Buhman, of Germany, about 1800. It was part of an evening dress. Loaned by Miss Freda Buhman, Greensboro, N. C.

THE CAMERON SILVER.

Vest, belonged to Martin Roberts, worn by him while in service as forage master during the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. J. M. Roberts, Patterson Springs, N. C.

Imitation bonnet, sent to Misses Mary and Eliza Jenkins, of Halifax County, N. C., in 1770, by their sister in Moravia, showing the fashions then in vogue in that European country. Loaned by Mrs. F. A. Gorham, Wilson, N. C.

White satin slippers, used by the wife of Governor James Turner, 1802-'06. Loaned by Mrs. Norfleet Smith, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Bead bag, owned by Mrs. Henry Hampton, Hamptonville, N. C. Loaned by Miss V. Stirewalt, Davidson, N. C.

PICTURES.

Eighteen copies of the John White Pictures. These were made by Mr. Nichols from the originals in the Grenville collection in the British Museum. John White was sent to Roanoke Island by Sir Walter Raleigh to make sketches of the Indians, their features, styles of dress, customs, houses, trees, fruits, etc., in the newly planted colony. White remained one year, lacking five days. Presented by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C., who obtained permission from the United States Government to exhibit the same in the North Carolina historical exhibit.

The following were loaned by the North Carolina Hall of History, Fred. A. Olds, Director:

Framed photograph of King Charles II.

Framed photographs of the seven Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, viz., Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; George Monck, Duke of Albemarle; William, Earl of Craven; Lord Ashley; John, Lord Berkeley; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley.

Framed photograph of the Edenton Court House.

Framed photograph of Washington's chair in Masonic Hall, Edenton, N. C.

Framed photograph of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C.

Framed photograph of the communion service of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C.

Framed photograph of the tombs of North Carolina's Colonial Governors in St. Paul's Churchyard, Edenton, N. C.

Framed photograph of "Hayes," Edenton, N. C.

Framed photograph of the burying ground at "Hayes," Edenton, N. C.

Four framed photographs of Wilmington, N. C.

Framed photograph of the Colonial Inn at Hertford, N. C.

Framed photograph of the monument to Virginia Dare on Roanoke Island.

Framed photograph of the Treaty with the Tuscarora Indians.

Water color painting of Cornwallis' headquarters, Wilmington, N. C., home of the late Mrs. McRary.

Water color painting of Cupola House, Edenton, N. C., the oldest house in the town.

Arms of Sir Walter Raleigh, in water colors.

Oil painting of Ballast Point, Roanoke Island, where Raleigh's colony landed.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, N. C.

Engraving of John Paul Jones.

Engraving of Daniel Boone.

Lawson's map of North Carolina.

Pictures of Presidents Polk and Jackson and their birthplaces.

Picture of President Andrew Johnson's birthplace.

Map of the battle of Alamance, May 16, 1771.

Oil painting of the Edenton Tea Party.

Framed photograph of Prince Charlie.

Framed photograph of Flora MacDonald.

Engraving of John Locke.

Picture of Pitt County Court House.

Etching of Chief Justice Christopher Gale.

Framed photograph of Carruthers, historian.

Framed photograph of Hawks, historian.

Moss and leaf picture, "Ruins of Jamestown," copied from an old engraving and loaned by Mrs. W. H. Cloyd, Lenoir, N. C.

The Needham coat-of-arms, water color. Loaned by Miss Katharine Badger, Raleigh, N. C.

Judge George E. Badger, officer in War of 1812, Secretary of the Navy; Associate Justice of North Carolina. Loaned by Miss Katharine Badger, Raleigh, N. C.

Pen and ink sketch of Judge Gaston's law office, in which he wrote "Carolina." Loaned by Mr. Jacques Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.

"Carolina," illuminated and loaned by Miss Sallie Clark Jackson, Carthage, N. C.

Framed photograph of Penelope Barker, President of the Edenton Tea Party, the gift of Mrs. W. D. Pruden and the State Historical Commission.

Silhouette of John Lewis, cut by his daughter, Eliza Lewis. Loaned by Mrs. Virginia Payne Hargrove, Washington, N. C.

Picture of Liberty Point, Fayetteville, N. C. Here, June 20, 1775, was signed the Cumberland County Association. Owned by Liberty Point Monument Association. Loaned through Mrs. S. G. Ayr, Fayetteville, N. C.

Silhouettes of Isaac Jackson and his wife, Mary Spencer, 1800-'10, Anson County, N. C. Mary Spencer was the daughter of Judge Samuel Spencer, one of the first Judges in North Carolina elected under the Constitution. Loaned by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh, N. C.

Etching of Colonel Joel Lane's home, the oldest house now standing in Wake County. Loaned by Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Two photographs of "Aunt Dolly," born 1810. She tells interesting stories of LaFayette's visit to Fayetteville in 1824. The little girl is the great-granddaughter of General Ayr.

Painting brought from Germany in the eighteenth century by Gustavus Buhman, who married a MacDonald of the same clan from which Flora MacDonald came. Loaned by Miss Freda Buhman, Greensboro, N. C.

Engraving of Tryon Palace. Loaned through Mrs. T. M. Washington, Wilson, N. C.

Right Reverend John Stark Ravenscroft, first Bishop of North Carolina.

Roger Atkinson, grandfather of Bishop Atkinson. From portrait owned by Colonel John W. Atkinson, Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. Roger Atkinson, grandmother of Bishop Atkinson. From a portrait owned by Colonel John W. Atkinson, Wilmington, N. C.

Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., third Bishop of North Carolina.

One silhouette. Loaned by Mrs. Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

Thomas Amis Cameron, cadet, of Middletown, Connecticut; date, 1832; taken in New York on the march from Middletown, Connecticut, *via* West Point to Washington, where President John Quincy Adams then resided.

Sir Ewan Cameron, taken from portrait in Edinburgh, Scotland. In the battle of Culloden he commanded the Clan Cameron, fighting for Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

Rev. John Cameron, D. D., taken from miniature owned by Edward Anderson, Pensacola, Florida. Degree of D. D. was conferred by William and Mary College; minister of Blandford and Cumberland parishes; had charge of diocesan school in Lynchburg.

Three generations of the Cameron family. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

Right Reverend William M. Green, Bishop of Mississippi and once professor in the University of North Carolina. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

Three photographs of the pirate Teach's house on the banks of the Pasquotank River, North Carolina. These include views of the banqueting hall, with its elaborate carving, the execution chamber and the exterior of the house.

Thirteen oil paintings of Roanoke Island of to-day, showing views of Ballast Point, the Virginia Dare monument, the beach, sand dunes, forests, sky and water. Painted by Mr. Jacques Busbee, of Raleigh, N. C., for the State Historical Commission, to exhibit at Jamestown Exposition.

BOOKS.

Prayer Book, 1808, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Horniblow, of Edenton, N. C., one of the Edenton Tea Party signers. Loaned by her descendant, Miss Penelope Hoskins Norcom, Hertford, N. C.

Book of Sermons, printed in Edinburgh, 1684. Purchased by Dr. J. E. Pressly. Loaned by Mr. Barron W. Pressly, Mooresville, N. C.

Manual of Arms, 106 years old. Loaned by Dr. P. E. Hines, Raleigh, N. C.

Almanacs, 1793-'99, owned by Mr. Robert Ramsay, Rowan County, N. C. Printed two each in Halifax and Salisbury, respectively. Loaned by Mr. David Z. Gray, Mooresville, N. C.

Life of General Francis Marion, 1818. Loaned by Mrs. F. R. Sharpe, Mooresville, N. C.

Les Commentaires of Edmund Plowden, owned by an ancestor of Rev. F. N. Skinner, 1571. There are autographical marginal notes by the author. Loaned by Rev. F. N. Skinner, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sketch of Flora MacDonald, considered authentic, as the facts were given the writer by one of the heroine's descendants. Loaned by Mrs. S. G. Ayr, Fayetteville, N. C.

History of North Carolina, owned by Dougald McDougald. Nothing can be learned of its author, but it is a correct history of the section it describes. Loaned by Mr. Robert Carver, Fayetteville, N. C.

Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress. Contains President John Quincy Adams' message to the nineteenth Congress of the United States. Loaned by Mrs. S. G. Ayr.

Dickson Letters. Loaned by Mr. J. O. Carr, Wilmington, N. C.

History of the Texan Expedition against Mier, 1845. General Green, the author, was an officer in the expedition; also in the War of 1812. Loaned by Mrs. L. M. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C.

The North Carolina Booklet, Vols. I, II, III, V, VI. Great events in North Carolina history, written by the most reliable writers of the State. Loaned by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Regent of the North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution, Raleigh, N. C.

Book of Correspondence of the Leaders of the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. A. W. Middleton, Birmingham, Ala.

New York Gazette. Loaned through Mrs. J. F. Roberts, Shelby, N. C.

Watts' Logic, 1732.

The Psalms of David, 1732. Loaned by Mrs. Lucy M. Moss, Greensboro, N. C.

List of old books owned by Thomas Amis, member of Committee of Safety. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

Holy Bible, published in Dublin, 1794.

Prayer Book, published in London, 1761.

Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, published in London, 1795.

Xenophon, published in London, 1747.

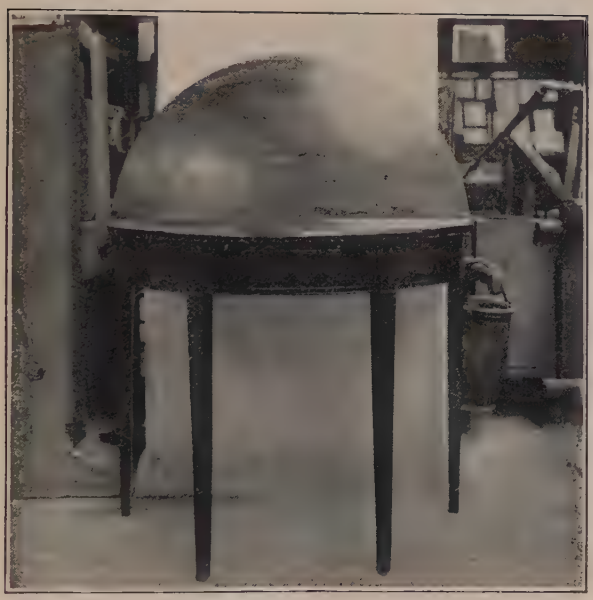
Homer's Iliad, published in Glasgow, 1747.

Gil Blas, published in London, 1790.

Telemaque, published in Philadelphia, 1700.

Antiquities of Greece, published in London, 1751.

Geography, published in London, 1768.



ANDREW JACKSON'S TABLE.

Miracles of Christ, published in London, 1768 (John Cameron).
American Geography, published in Boston, 1812.
Natural Philosophy, published in London, 1787.
General History, published in Salem, 1796.
Universal Gazette of Known Worth, published in London, 1771.
Annual Register, published in London, 1771.
Gospel Sonnets, published in Glasgow, 1792.
Schoolmaster's Assistant in Arithmetic, published in New York.
Latin Grammar, published in Edinburgh, 1786.
Tom Jones, published in Edinburgh, 1780.
Works of Edward Young, published in London, 1765.
Knox's Essays, Moral and Literary, published in New York, 1793.
The French Master, published in Edinburgh, 1787.
Chrysal, or Adventures of a Guina, published in London, 1767.
Meditations, published in Belfast, 1757.
The Seasons, published in London, 1767.
The World, published in London, 1767.
Sermons, published in London, 1767.
Perigrine Pickles, published in London, 1769.
Holy War, published in London, 1791.
Pufferdorf II. De Jure Naturæ, published in London, 1665.

FURNITURE.

Colonial chair, belonged to Colonel Edward Buncombe, of "Buncombe Hall," Washington County, N. C. This chair came from the home of Colonel Buncombe, Fifth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, Continental Army, wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Germantown, and was recognized and cared for by a British officer, an old college mate in England. Colonel Buncombe died of his wounds in Philadelphia, while on parole, 1777. He was one of the most valued officers in Washington's army; born at St. Kitt's, West Indies. Loaned by St. Anne's Church, Edenton, N. C.

Chair, 1799, brought from Mount Vernon, owned by General Washington, afterwards property of George Staples Hough, Alexandria, Va., whose ancestor, Hough, built the first brick house in Loudoun County, Virginia, bringing the brick from England. Willed to present owner by George S. Hough, her maternal grandfather. Loaned by M. D. S. Staples, Greensboro, N. C.

President Andrew Jackson's card table (mahogany) in his law office at Salisbury, N. C. Loaned by Miss Rebecca Schenck, Greensboro, N. C.

Chair, brought from Pennsylvania to North Carolina by Simon Dixon in 1751. Occupied by Lord Cornwallis, March, 1781, on his retreat from battle of Guilford Courthouse. Owned by T. C. Dixon, 1871.

Candlestand, handed down in the Valentine family and used at Edenton Tea Party. In the painting of that event one like this is visible. Loaned by Miss Eliza Harwood Drane, Edenton, N. C.

Chair, once in the parlor at "Sweet Hall," seat of the Ruffins in Virginia; came into the Cameron family by inheritance. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron.

Chair that belonged to Richard Bennehan, of "Stagville." Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piece of moulding from "The Grove," the home of Willie Jones, Halifax, North Carolina, from whom John Paul Jones took his name. Loaned by Miss Adelaide E. Smith, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Walnut writing desk of Dolly Payne Madison, wife of President James Madison. Bequeathed to Anna (Payne) Causten, niece and adopted daughter of Dolly Madison. Inherited by Mrs. Mary C. Kunkle, daughter of Mrs. Causten, and sold for want of heirs at her death. Loaned by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh, N. C.

Lock of Andrew Jackson's hair, clipped from President Jackson's head and presented to Colonel W. J. Green by a friend. Loaned by Colonel W. J. Green, Fayetteville, N. C.

Mariner's compass, owned by Commodore James Chaytor, of Baltimore, Md.; made in 1600; used by him in the War of 1812. Loaned by Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Snuffbox of Governor Gabriel Johnston, 1734. Loaned by Mr. John G. Wood, Edenton, N. C.

Physician's scales, used during the Revolutionary War. Owned by Dr. William Murchison.

Bellows, belonged to Mrs. Mary Gee, 1775. These bellows were the property of that brave woman who so courageously saved two Whigs from the British. Loaned by Mrs. S. G. Ayr, Fayetteville, N. C.

Spectacles, over one hundred years old. Loaned by Mrs. Cox, Mount Olive, N. C.

Box made of piece of Charter Oak, owned by the late Mr. P. C. Cameron. Loaned by Mrs. G. P. Collins, Hillsboro, N. C.

Spoon moulds, handed down through several generations of the Creswell family. Loaned by Mrs. Sue Creswell McNeely, Mooresville, N. C.

Knitting needle, made from a ramrod General Washington gave Mr. Martin Roberts at the close of the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. J. M. Roberts, Patterson Springs, N. C.

Medicine case of Dr. Richard Donaldson Cooke, Granville County, North Carolina; carried by him through the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. George Wainwright, Wilson, N. C.

Spectacles, owned by Andrew Lawrence, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1800; have been in constant use from the past to the present date. Loaned by Mr. S. A. Lawrence, Mooresville, N. C.

Spindle of Michael Schenck, Lincolnton, N. C., 1813. The first factory built south of the Potomac was built by him. This is a spindle from that factory. Loaned by Miss Rebecca Schenck, Greensboro, N. C.

Brick from the Bath Church, Beaufort County, North Carolina, 1734. These bricks were brought from England.

Candle moulds, 1804, belonged to Mrs. Mary Sheffield Dunn, wife of Isaac Dunn, of Anson County, North Carolina, now owned by Mrs. Ruth Bennett Baker, Waynesville, N. C.

Royal seal, used in the Province of North Carolina. Loaned by Mr. John G. Wood, "Hayes," Edenton, N. C.

Brass candlestick, 1786, used in LaFayette's bedroom when on his visit to Fayetteville, N. C., 1825. Loaned by Mrs. S. G. Ayr, Fayetteville, N. C.

Model of Edenton Tea Party House, the home of Mrs. Elizabeth King, Edenton, N. C. The Edenton Tea Party was held in this house on October 25, 1774. This was presented by Dr. Richard Dillard, "Beverly Hall," Edenton, N. C.

Window roller from Pirate Teach's (Blackbeard's) home on the Pasquotank River, North Carolina. Loaned by Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, Raleigh, N. C.

Knee buckles, set with brilliants, owned by Governor Gabriel Johnston, 1734. Loaned by Mr. John G. Wood, Edenton, N. C.

Key of old Eagle Hotel at Halifax, N. C., in which the Provincial Congress was held April 4, 1776. Loaned by Mrs. P. E. Smith, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Embroidered tapestry, owned by Mary Baldwin Robinson, 1795. Loaned by her great-granddaughter, Miss Julia Stirewalt, Mooresville, N. C.

Knee buckles (brilliants), worn by Judge Iredell at the first reception given by General and Mrs. Washington. Loaned by Mr. Cadwallader Iredell, Norfolk, Va.

Counterpane, woven, spun and embroidered by hand by the great-aunt of the present owner, 1807. Loaned by Mrs. T. W. Smith, Burlington, N. C.

Woolen coverlet, belonged to Job Allen, Randolph County, North Carolina, 1790-1800; a family heirloom, sold at public sale by administrator and bought by present owner. Loaned by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh, N. C.

Ring, owned by William Russell, 1776, and worn on his left hand all through the Revolution. Loaned by Mr. Robert Carver, Fayetteville, N. C.

Bed valance of antique embroidery, belonging to the Alston family of North Carolina, 1795. Loaned by Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh, N. C. (The valance was used on high bedsteads and was held together by cords. The valances were used to conceal the trundle bed).

Bell (1770) which was on the old Quaker meetinghouse. The house was used as a hospital after the battle of Guilford Court House. Loaned by Miss Lake McNairy, Guilford County, North Carolina.

Copper lamp, 1787. Loaned by Mrs. F. E. Sellars, Burlington, N. C.

Old Liberty bell, rung at battle of Alamance in lieu of a drum. Loaned by Rev. D. A. Long, D. D., Graham, N. C.

Watch, carried by Dr. Hall during the Revolution, in which he was a captain. Loaned by Mrs. W. N. Hall, Iredell County, N. C.

Sun dial, owned by Robert Ramsay, Rowan County, N. C., 1773. Brought to North Carolina from Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Loaned by Mr. David Gray, Mooresville, N. C.

North Carolina seal. Loaned by Mr. J. C. Neil, Mooresville, N. C.

Deck of cards, brought to Edenton before the Revolution. The wrapper remained unbroken till a few weeks before being framed to exhibit at Jamestown. Loaned by Mrs. C. A. Stevens, New Bern, N. C.

Counterpane, about one hundred years old, owned by the Bradshaws. Loaned by Mrs. S. A. Lawrence, Mooresville, N. C.

Counterpane of Peggie McKnight Jameson, Rowan County, North Carolina, 1800. The cotton was picked from the seed, carded, spun and woven, all by hand. Loaned by Mrs. J. C. Neil.

Continental money. Loaned by Miss Susan Lattimore, Cleveland County, N. C.

Continental money, owned by Henry Hampton, Hamptonville, Surry County, N. C. Loaned by Mrs. V. Stirewalt, Davidson, N. C.

Money paid James Wilson for service as Colonel in the Revolution. Loaned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, Cleveland County, N. C.

Cape Fear Mercury (framed), containing Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Loaned by Miss Schenck, Greensboro, N. C.

Lard lamp, with handsome cut-glass globe, owned by Thomas Amis, Halifax, N. C. Loaned by Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Stagville, N. C.

"Pap spoon," of tortoise, owned by John Harvey, President of the Council. Loaned by his descendants, the Misses Harvey, of Hertford, N. C.

Old map of New Bern. Loaned through Mrs. T. M. Washington, Wilson, N. C.

One old tablecloth. Loaned by Mrs. George Green, New Bern, N. C.

Very handsome old fan, of pearl and gold.

Old pearl and gold fan. Loaned by Miss M. F. Skinner, Edenton, N. C.

Table cover. Loaned by Mrs. William Turner, Statesville, N. C.

Walking cane, made from the wood of the ship *Constitution*, when it was repaired. Loaned by Captain W. H. Turrentine, Burlington, N. C.

North Carolina seal, 1776. Loaned by Mr. Robert A. Ramsay, Mooresville, N. C.

Cotton gin, belonged to the Carrigan family, Cabarrus County, N. C. Used to gin cotton before the Revolution. Loaned by Miss Catherine Carrigan, Cabarrus County, N. C.

Gavel, made of oak from the Betsy Dowdy farm. Loaned by Mrs. Patrick Matthews, Edenton, N. C.

Antique brass warming pan, owned in 1754 by Colonel Joshua Fry. Loaned by Mrs. Fry, Greensboro, N. C.

Dumbbell, owned by Patrick Ferguson.

One pitchfork.

A cavalryman's saddle trunk, captured from the British at battle of New Orleans. Loaned through Mrs. Josephine Branner, Waynesville, N. C.

Waffle iron, brought to America by William Ward, a friend of Lord Baltimore.

A brick from the original Guilford Court House.

Tablecloth used with communion set, made by hand from stalk up.

Antique cologne bottle. Loaned by Miss Eliza Harwood Drane, Edenton, N. C.

Samovar, one hundred and twenty-two years old. Loaned by Mrs. William Hart, Tarboro, N. C.

Iron pot, used in Fort Dobbs, near what is now Statesville, N. C. The fort was built as a protection against the Indians and was used till after the Revolution. Loaned by Mrs. Margaret Watts, Iredell County, N. C.

Sickle, owned by Thomas Cowan, Rowan County, N. C., 1776. Used to harvest wheat. Loaned by Mrs. M. C. Krider, Barber, Rowan County, N. C.

One cannon ball. Loaned through Mrs. George C. Goodman, Mooresville, N. C.

MISS LIDA TUNSTALL RODMAN'S COLLECTION OF RELICS.

1. Brass candlestick used by Major Reading Blount during the Revolution.

2. Silk sewing case, brought from Scotland. Used by Barbara Gray, who was born in North Carolina in 1726.

3. Spur worn by Major Reading Blount during his service in the Revolution.

4. Infant's dress and cap, made by Mary Harvey, of "Harvey Hall," 1778.

5. Blue perfumery bottle, bought from apothecary shop about 1778.

6. Sash and fan owned by Mary Harvey Blount in 1776.

7. Cup and saucer of set belonging to Major Reading Blount, 1776.

8. Embroidered bureau cover used by Mary Harvey Blount, 1778.

9 and 10. Silver snuffbox and knee buckles used by John Gray Blount, 1775.

11. Fan owned by Martha (or Patsy) Baker, of South Quay, Virginia, 1781.

12. Pair of earrings brought from England by the ancestors of Mary Harvey Blount, 1697.

13. Brass candlestick from Bath, North Carolina.

14. Pane of glass (square) taken from window in the home of John Gray Blount, 1778.

15. Section of the Atlantic cable, 1858.

16. Blue indigo quilt, belonged to the Marion family previous to 1776.
17. Candlestick used at the old Grist place, near Washington, N. C., during Revolutionary days.
18. Silver candlestick and snuffers owned by John Gray Blount, 1778.
19. Pocket case used by Mary Harvey Blount, 1782.
20. Sampler worked by ancestress of Miss M. M. B. Rodman, 1791.
21. Prayer Book used by Martha Baker, 1770.
22. Pictures of five sons of Jacob Blount, of "Blount Hall," North Carolina.
23. Obituary of Jacob Blount, Paymaster of North Carolina Troops during the Revolutionary War.
24. Map of town of Washington, Beaufort County, N. C., drawn for John Gray Blount, 1778.
25. Plan of Bath, the first town in North Carolina, 1705.
26. Grant of land to Christopher Gale, 1706.
27. Silver luster pitcher, 1778.
28. Collection of pearls taken from oysters in Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, since 1800.
29. Family Bible belonging to James Bonner's family.
30. Land grant by Governor Charles Eden, 1714.
31. Document bearing the signature of Governor Arthur Dobbs, 1755.
32. Map of Old Brunswick Road, 1735.
33. Gun brought from England by John Ross.
34. Gun used in War of 1812.
35. Mahogany spoon case used by Dr. Simmons Baker, 1775.
36. Silk quilt made by Polly Smith, 1800.
37. Pewter teapot, War of 1812.
38. Silhouette and letter of War of 1812.
39. Silhouette of O'Kelly Williams.
40. Picture of Dr. Simmons Baker, of "Palmyra."

EXHIBIT OF THE WACHOVIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WACHOVIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY EXHIBIT.

CLASS A.—LIGHT.

A1.—Candle wheel, with discs for making tallow-dip candles.
A2.—Stand of molds for making molded candles.
A3.—Iron candlestick.
A4.—Tin candlestick.
A5.—Brass candlestick.
A6.—Brass candlestick, with drip cup.
A7.—Brass candlestick, tall.
A8.—Candle chandelier, used in Salem Moravian Church, 1800.
A9.—Tin candle brackets, used in old Moravian churches.
A10.—Wood candle brackets, used in old Moravian churches.
A11.—Wood extension candle bracket, used in carpenter shop.
A12.—Large iron snuffers, used in Salem Moravian Church.
A13.—Iron candle snuffers.
A14.—Brass candle snuffers.
A15.—Snuffer tray.
A16.—Brass candle extinguisher.
A17.—Earliest street lamp, Salem (grease).
A18.—Grease hall lamps.
A19.—Tin lamp (grease).
A20.—Tin lamp, with tinder box.
A21.—Tin lantern, perforated.
A22.—Tin lantern, perforated.
A23.—Tin night lamp (grease).
A24.—Box wax night tapers.
A25.—Paper and cotton night tapers.
A26.—Earliest electric light globe.

CLASS B.—HEAT.

B1.—Pantiles used for making "tile stoves" in early years.
B2.—Molds for making pantiles.
B3.—Photograph of tile stove in use in rooms of the Society.
B4.—Iron frame and gates for tile stove.
B5.—Wood foot stove, or warmer.
B6.—Hand bellows.
B7.—Pocket steel, for striking fire.

CLASS C.—WATER.

C1.—Section of water-pipe log, part of a system for conveying water from springs to cisterns located in various parts of Salem, 1778.
C2.—Small auger for first boring of water-pipe log.
C3.—Larger auger for boring log.
C4.—Two earthen pipes, used later for conveying water (hand-made), 1828.

C5.—Small fire engine for "inside" work; one of two imported in 1785 from Germany.

C6.—Two leather fire buckets. In early years every householder was required to keep several of these buckets ready for use.

CLASS D.—HOUSEHOLD.

D1.—Straw bread basket.

D2.—Two pewter platters, brought by the first Moravian settlers in North Carolina, 1753.

D3.—Pewter cream pitcher, with lids, brought by the first Moravian settlers, 1753.

D4.—Pewter molasses pitcher, with lid, brought by the first Moravian settlers, 1753.

D5.—Tinned iron teapot, brought by the first Moravian settlers, 1753.

D6.—Two pewter plates, made in Salem.

D7.—Two pewter drinking cups.

D8.—Coffee mill, Salem-made.

D9.—Coffee mill.

D10.—Brass spice mill.

D11.—Spice mill.

D12.—Two wood cake prints.

D13.—Two wood egg beaters.

D14.—Sadirons, with case.

D15.—Cork-encased bottle.

D16.—Meat chopper.

D17.—Brass mortar and pestle.

D18.—Brass drinking cup, in case.

D19.—Two wood needle cases.

D20.—Pasteboard cigar case.

CLASS E.—TOOLS AND MANUFACTURES.

E1.—Handmade nails, from first house built in Salem, N. C., 1766.

E2.—Lock and key, first meetinghouse in Salem, 1767.

E3.—Section of floor board, with holes for wooden pins; old Moravian church, 1780.

E4.—Wooden lock and key; old church, 1775.

E5.—Large padlock; Salem tavern, 1771.

E6.—Small brass padlocks.

E7.—Iron handcuffs and key.

E8.—Wood brace and bit.

E9.—Iron brace and bit.

E10.—Wood double-hand brace.

E11.—Handmade screw eye.

E12.—Handmade twisted spike.

E13.—Three tools used in making leather gloves.

E14.—Handmade gear-cutting machine, adjustable for cutting clock wheels of any size or number of cogs; 1820.

E15.—Two silversmith's crucibles, 1825.
E16.—Steel die for stamping out solid silver tablespoons, 1825.
E17.—Steel die for stamping out solid teaspoons, 1825.
E18.—Steel die for stamping out solid gravy ladle, 1825.
E19.—Mold for pressing out patty pans.
E20.—Two pairs lead molds for candy toys.
E21.—Two hand printing blocks.
E22.—Reaping hook.
E23.—Wooden flail.
E24.—Flax hackle and flax.

CLASS F.—EARTHENWARE.

F1.—Building brick, used in earliest years in Salem, N. C., 12x5x3; 1785.
F2.—Square paving brick, used for laying basement floors, 8x8x2; 1791.
F3.—Roofing tile, or "clay shingle," 1780.
F4.—Roofing tile, half-round, for comb of roof; 1780.
F5.—Clay molds for making earthen plates and dishes, 1781.
F6.—Plaster molds for making sundry articles, useful, ornamental and toy.
F7.—Earthen bottle, owl.
F8.—Collection of clay pipes, mounted on board, showing varieties made in Salem, N. C., from earliest times.
F9.—Pair of molds for making pipes.
F10.—Large earthen plaque or dish, ornamented in colored glazing, with name of maker and date, 1771, formerly used as a potter's sign.

CLASS H.—FIREARMS.

H1.—Heavy flintlock rifle, made near Salem, N. C., with buckhorn charger.
H2.—Flintlock pistol.
H3.—Flintlock pistol, brass mounted.
H4.—Under-hammer percussion pistols, made in Salem.
H5.—Pepper-box revolving pistol, six-barrel.
H6.—Four-barrel pistol.
H7.—Five-barrel pistol.
H8.—Vest-pocket pistol.
H9.—Militia corporal's staff-head.
H10.—Militia corporal's staff-head.

CLASS J.—LITERATURE, MAPS, ETC.

J1.—Stand of swinging frames, giving (A) chapters from The History of Wachovia, as follows:
Side I. First settlement of Wachovia, 1753.
Side II. Indian troubles and French and Indian War, 1756-'59.
Side III. Founding of Salem, 1766, and Salem during the Revolutionary War.

Side IV. Governor Tryon's two visits to Salem, 1767 and 1771.

Side V. Close of century, Founding of Winston, 1848.

B—Side VI. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, as mentioned in the records of Wachovia, with *facsimile* of said record and translation of same.

C—Side VII. Collection of Provincial money, 1748-1802.

D—Side VIII. Collection of letter backs, showing some high rates of postage, 1792-1875.

E—Sides IX, X. Correspondence relating to claims of citizens of Wachovia against the British Government for supplies furnished General Cornwallis' army, 1790-1805.

F—Side XI. Original and typewritten copies of receipts for supplies furnished General Greene's army, 1781.

G—Side XII. Views of Salem, N. C., and some of its oldest buildings.

H—Sides XIII, XIV. Sundry old agreements, contracts, indentures, etc., "way bill" from Salem, N. C., to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Side XV. Old and prominent buildings of Salem, N. C.

Side XVI. Funeral chorals of the Moravian Church, or *Unitas Fratrum*, as played by trombone band; views of the Moravian Church, Cedar Avenue and graveyard.

J2.—Early fire regulations and organization of fire company, 1785.

J3.—Amnesty Proclamation of Governor Tryon, with Great Seal of the State (battle of Alamance), 1771; medals struck to commemorate the settling of Wachovia, 1753-1903; leather-bound Almanac; illustrated book of nursery rhymes.

J4.—Plan of battle of Charlestown (Bunker Hill).

J5.—Plan of battle of Saratoga.

J6.—First printing press brought to Salem, N. C., used by Cornwallis.

J7.—Wooden inkstand and quill pens.

J8.—Sand box, with sands, formerly used to dry writing.

J9.—Old map of Wachovia, Tract 1, 1758.

J10.—Old map of Wachovia, Tract 11, 1759.

J11.—Old map of Wachovia, small, 1758.*

J12.—Map of eastern part of Surry County, 1771.

J13.—Plat of Salem tract and town, 1768.

J14.—Plat of Salem territory.

J15.—Map of North Carolina, twenty-six towns, 1770.

CLASS K.—MUSIC.

K1.—Harpsichord (direct action), with drawers, natural keys black.

K2.—French horn, no valves, used in serenading President Washington, 1791.

K3.—Part of slide trombone used with above.

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*These maps were carefully drawn by a competent surveyor, and show by signs, besides the streams, the character of the soil and growth of timber.

K4.—Old French horn, no valves.
K5.—Old French horn, with valves.
K6.—Old leading trombone, 1803.
K7.—Two old flutes.
K8.—Clarinet.
K9.—Bassoon.
K10.—Zinke (straight).
K11.—Zinke (curved), leather-covered.
K12.—Choral book, used in serenading President Washington—"God Save Great Washington," 1791.
K13.—Set of choral music books, 1780.
K14.—Manuscript music, full chorus and orchestral parts, performed in Salem, N. C., in the early 1800's: The Messiah (Handel), The Creation (Haydn), Stabat Mater (Pergolese-Hiller).

CLASS L.—SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL.

L1.—Cyclometer, to attach to vehicle for measuring distance, 1785.
L2.—Surveyor's compass.
L3.—Surveyor's compass, with wooden case.
L4.—Surveyor's compass, plane table.
L5.—Sextant.
L6.—Wooden triangle.
L7.—Wooden triangle.
L8.—Large wooden protractor.
L9.—Brass parallel ruler.
L10.—Set tooth extractors, "turnkey," 1818.
L11.—Instrument for making silhouettes, 1828.
L12.—Frame of silhouettes under glass.
L13.—Alchometer.

CLASS M.—FANCY AND ARTISTIC WORK.

M1.—Three bead-embroidered bags.
M2.—Silk-embroidered presentation piece, made and presented by the first nine pupils of Salem Female Academy to their first principal, 1805. Owned and loaned by his granddaughter, Miss A. A. Van Vleck.
M3.—Silk-embroidered needle book.
M4.—Folding paper souvenir album of texts.
M5.—Jubilee souvenir card. Several stanzas of good wishes, surrounded by a wreath of fifty roses, painted on paper and delicately cut out and placed on a foundation of illusion. Presented to a Moravian pastor's wife, 1818.
M6.—Liberty cup. A cup of white opaque glass, ornamented with a spread eagle, with the word "Liberty" in gold overhead, and surrounded by fifteen gold stars; the whole encircled by two cherry twigs, each twig bearing fifteen leaves and fifteen cherries, evidently symbolic of fifteen States.

CLASS N.—HISTORIC RELICS.

N1.—Photograph of first house built in Salem, N. C., 1766. British army encamped near this house, 1781.

N2.—Handmade nails from first house, 1766.

N3.—Photograph of loopholed house, 1780.

N4.—Section of loopholed log from same.

N5.—Gun barrel and ramrod, Guilford Battle Ground, 1781.

N6.—Flint gun lock from Guilford Battle Ground, 1781.

N7.—Bayonet from Guilford Battle Ground, 1781.

N8.—Cannon balls from Guilford Battle Ground, 1781.

N9.—Human bones from Guilford Battle Ground, 1781.

N10.—Iron plate, found at Cornwallis' camp, 1782.

N11.—First bell hung on a church near Bethania, North Carolina.

CLASS O.—SUNDRIES.

O1.—Leather portfolio, sewed with parchment.

O2.—Two leather pocketbooks, sewed with parchment.

O3.—Small tin collection box.

O4.—Wooden box, ornamented with colored straw, representing castle, flowers, etc.

O5.—Small pasteboard box, straw-covered.

O6.—Iron strong box, with a false and concealed keyhole. Very similar to "Washington's Treasure Chest," but somewhat larger.

O7.—Scales and weights, similar to old apothecary's scales, but these were used to weigh gold and silver foreign coins.

O8.—Collection of old spectacles.

O9.—Small piece of a child's scalp, found in a hole bored in a poplar tree; hole plugged up and grown over with wood and bark; supposed to have been put there by Indians during French and Indian War.

O10.—Pair silver knee buckles.

O11.—Pair silver shoe buckles.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation from the Jamestown Commission	$2,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Typewriter	$ 27.92
Electricity	28.00
Installation of exhibit	154.74
Railroad expenses	70.00
Miscellaneous expenses	66.26
Custodians' salaries	389.50
Postage	18.00
Janitor's service	7.50
Hotel expenses	36.50
Telegrams	1.00
Printing	5.60
Express and freight on exhibits	73.79
Photographs	9.17
Exhibit space	58.73
Repairs on broken relics	22.00
Exhibit cases	599.40
North Carolina sign	8.50
Packing and shipping	391.00
Decorations	26.00
Total	$1,993.61

Total receipts	$2,000.00
Total disbursements	1,993.61
Balance refunded	$ 6.39